"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

" THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT "
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 85— BOMBAY: THURSDAY APRIL 9, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
10th April	RAZMAK ‡ ..		10,000
11th "	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th "	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
16th April	DUMANA	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th "	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	DURENDA*	7,241
29th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
14th April	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
20th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th "	DELTA ..	9,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	6,282	
9th "	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
15th "	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
1st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
10th April	VARSOVA ..	Buareh via Karachi.
11th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th "	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
15th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
16th "	BARALA ..	Buareh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD
BOMBAY NO. 7.

B

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	B. Matsukura.	5973	20th Mar.	10th April
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th "	15th "
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th "
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	13th "	24th "
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th "	12th May
Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	845	16th May	30th "

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	57 50	29th Mar.	11th Apr.
*Argun Maru	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	24th Apr.
Uga Maru	K. Hamada	4497	14th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T. Moshige	5864	25th Apr.	9th May
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	11th May.	5th May

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22158. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

THE
GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

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INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
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Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ——
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(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Local Manager, Head Office, AJMER.
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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep 9).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
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S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar;—
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

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ESTABLISHED:—1910:

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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

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"B. C. P. W."

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Phone No. 40784

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SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No....., advertisemen Department, 'Bombay Chroni cle,'' to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Forewarded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—A TRAVELLER to canvass orders from up-country towns. Salary Rs. 50 plus charges. Apply stating previous experiences to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R992

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B.A. with Science and also a GRADUATE, strong in English. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, E. S. Vinaya Mandir, Borsad (Distt. Kaira).
A 23038

WANTED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot. Starting salary Rs. 200 per month rising to Rs. 250 with free furnished quarters. Qualified European or Indian ladies with the knowledge of the Gujarati language will be given preference. Appointment will be on probation for 12 months. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. P. B. NANAVATI, Joint Secretary, Karbharis' Meeting, Rajkot.
A23041

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE, INDIA.—The University proposes to appoint a READER IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY in October next. The appointment will carry a salary of Rs. 500-50-750 (with benefit of Provident Fund) and will be made in the first instance for a period of two years. Candidates should possess high academic qualifications and experience in lecturing and research. Applications together with testimonials and reprints of published work should be sent under registered cover by 31st July, 1925 ISHWARDAS Joint-Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Punjab, (India). Senate Hall, Lahore, 3rd April, 1925.
A 23047

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"JOT this down." At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYRNE & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 23018

TURKO-ROOMAN (Thermal) Bath Massaging Institute, 283, Hornby Road. Watch the date of opening.
T R994

OUR famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES, Kasganj, U.P.
T R948

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FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 3 postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.,

NOTICE.

THE following Local trains will run late on FRIDAY, next the 10th instant:—

	H.M.	H.M.
From Andheri at	14 18	instead of 14 0
,, Borivli at	14 7	instead of 13 15
,, Virar at	13 30	instead of 13 0

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th April, 1925. 23070

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

TIMINGS OF 9 DOWN MADRAS MAIL LEAVING V. TERMINUS ON 13TH APRIL AND 36 UP LEAVING RAICHUR ON 14TH APRIL, 1925.

ON 13th April, 1925, 9 Down Madras Mail will leave V. Terminus at 22-0 hours or half an hour earlier and run to the following timings from V. Terminus to Sholapur:—

		H.M.
V. Terminus	Dep.	22 0
Kalyan	Arr.	22 46
	Dep.	22 52
Karjat	Arr.	23 40
	Dep.	23 48
Lonavla	Arr.	1 9
	Dep.	1 17
Talegaon	Dep.	1 48
Kirkee	Dep.	2 19
Poona	Arr.	2 31
	Dep.	2 50
Dhond	Arr.	4 16
	Dep.	4 26
Jeur	Dep.	5 58
Kuruduwadi	Arr.	6 39
	Dep.	6 50
Solapur	Ar..	8 17*
	Dep.	9 15*

*(As shown in the Time Table)

36 Up Madras fast passenger leaving Raichur on 14th April will run to following timings from Hotgi to Bale:—

		H.M.
Hotgi	Arr.	8 26*
	Dep.	8 56

*(As shown in the Time Table)

Sholapur	Arr.	9 10
	Dep.	9-25

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
C23066

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held at the Hall of the Association Marwari Bazar, on FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1925, at 12 noon (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To consider and approve if thought fit reports of various sub-committees.
(2) To consider a requisition regarding Expenditure.
(3) To consider disciplinary measures affecting the admission of persons to the membership of the Association.
(4) Any other business brought forward at the meeting by the Chairman.

By order.
CHUNILAL BHAICHAND MEHTA,
DULERAI V. DESAI,
Honorary Secretaries
Bombay, 8th April, 1925. 23072

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. R976

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN DYEING, BLEACHING & HOSIERY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders held on the 28th March 1925:—

"That the Factory of the Company situate at Chembur together with all the lands machineries etc. appurtenant thereto, exclusive of the machineries etc. brought in by the lessees in the premises, be sold to Messrs. K. R. Mody & Co. for the sum of Rs. 77,500 on the terms agreed upon between them and the Directors at their meeting held on 26th January 1925."

By order of the Board,
K. G. GANATRA.
Mg. Director.
Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 6th April 1925. 23081

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: THE ESTATE OF JERAM GIGA.
... Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Jeram Giga, Deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of February, 1922, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the 31st day of October 1924 to Ranchhoddas Dharamdas and Dharamsukhram Tanasukhram, of Bombay are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the Office of Messrs. Thakordas and Daru their Attorneys within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1925.
THAKORDAS & DARU.
Executors' Attorneys
Najafee Building, 40-42 Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. C23061

AUCTION NOTICE AUCTION NOTICE AUCTION NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Government Surplus Stores will be sold by Public Auction on the 16th April, 1925, at 8 a.m. Sharp at the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. The articles are all in perfect order and are disposed of being no longer required for Government use. Stacks can be seen at the above Factory on obtaining written permission from us:—
(1) Brass Strips hard of sorts. Cwt. 33. (2) Steel Cast Best Strips, High Speed Round, Square, etc., etc., Cwt. 45. (3) Steel Mild Sheets, Cwt. 10. (4) Tubing Steel for lockets, Scabbard, Swords Bayonet, Gross, 1275 (5) Tubing Brass Solid Drawn and weldless of sorts Rft. 500. (6) Tinned Plates, Coke and Charcoal finish No. 1060. (7) Wire, Steel Bright, Iron annealed, Bright, etc., etc., Cwt. 532. (8) Wire Ordinary Copper Hard and Soft German Silver, Brass, wire of sorts, Lbs. 6940. (9) Zinc Sheets 17. W. G. Cwt. 10. (10) Tape Cotton Khaki Linen 1" and 1½" 34,000 yds. (11) Web Cotton Drab 1" and 1½" 54,000 yds. Web Hemp 3" 25,000 yds., (12) Felt Brown 56 & 54" wide. 4,000. (13) Wire Copper Lbs. 560. (14) Pullies C. I. Solid of sorts. No. 26.

For other particulars apply to:—
S. HASANALI ABDULLABHAI,
Government Approved Auctioneers,
Meston Road, Cawnpore. C23038

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1924, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 9th day of April 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 22nd day of March, 1925.

The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder at his registered address.

By Order.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED.
Agents.
12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, 7th April, 1925. c 23064

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2164 of 1924.

(1) MATHRADAS KANJI MATANI, (2) A. G. GRAY, (3) SIR FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Knight, (4) MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHHOTANI, (5) SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY, (6) KOOVERJI KOORPAL, (7) SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA, all of Bombay, respectively Hindu European Khoja Memon Khoja Hindu and Parsi inhabitants, residing respectively at Mint Road, Nepean Sea Road, Pedder Road Ghatkoper and Cuffe Parade the Trustees of a Deed of composition dated the 4th day of April, 1922, Nos. 3 to 7 by their constituted attorney Mr. Mathradas Canji Matani the 1st plaintiff herein. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHAVIRPRASAD SOORAJPRASAD, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort. ..... Defendant.

To,
MAHAVIRPRASAD SOORAJPRASAD,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 16th day of April, 1925, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 11th day of November, 1924, in the above suit.

Dated this 26th day of January 1925

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR,

Dated 27th day of January, 1925.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
23062

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1344 of 1923.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA AHMED SATAR and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale, dated 4th August, 1924, and order, dated 26th February, 1925, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the respective premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court.

LOT NO. 1.—On THURSDAY, 9th April, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2.—ON THURSDAY, 9th April, 1925, at 4-15 p.m (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
LOT NO. 1.

ALL that piece or parcel of Mahim pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house sheds cocoanut and other trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing on an actual measurement recently made an area of 5013 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos 85, 85, 154, 156 and 157, New Nos. 3625, 3627, A/3756, 3770 and 3771, and Old Survey Nos. 1/122, 1/1531 and 121 and New Survey Nos. 2/1531 1/1531 and A/1530 and bearing Cadestral Survey Nos. 725, 726 and 727 of the Mahim Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Church and partly by the property of Dr. Bhavanishanker Balkrishna, on or towards the South by the property of Yeshwanti, wife of Ranchoddas Tribhowandas and on or towards the West by a passage and all of which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4777 (2), 4778, 4776, 4777 (1) and 4781 (2) and Street Nos. 106A, 107, 105, 106 and 110A and which premises comprise the properties described in the 1st schedule and first and secondly described in the 3rd Schedule to the Decree in the above mentioned suit, dated 4th day of August, 1924, wherein they are described as admeasuring about 3221 square yards and 3071 square yards and 1992 square yards respectively and which premises are delineated on the map or plan thereof deposited in the office of the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court and therein surrounded by a red colour boundary line.

LOT NO. 11

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure called the Foreshwar Oart, situate at Mahim, lying and being on the West side of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement as ascertained on a recent survey an area of 4523, 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 206, New No. 3878, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 1/166 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 780 of the Mahim Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5578 and 5571 and Street No. 55 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Tooloi Pipe line, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedally bin Yenus Miya Coor, on or towards the North by public passage crossing the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on or towards the South by the land bearing Survey No. 165 belonging to a Church being the property described in the fourth Schedule to the Decree made in the above suit dated the 4th day of August, 1924, wherein the same is described as admeasuring 4494 square yards or thereabouts and which premises are delineated on the map or plan thereof deposited in the office of the Commissioner for taking accounts of the High Court and therein surrounded by a red coloured boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1925.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22842

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. VISHNU SITARAM SUKTHANKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, situate at Malad to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land, situate lying and being in Pot-tukdi Malad in the Island of Salsette Tukdi and Registration Sub-District, Bandra to the East and immediately opposite the Malad Railway Station, containing by admeasurement 62,415 (sixty-two thousand four hundred and fifteen) square yards be the same more or less or actual measurement TOGETHER with the bungalow standing thereon assessed by the Notified Areas Committee Salsette under No. 14 and the privy sheds structures, two wells and tank standing thereon and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Allauddin Ladak Khoja, Dr. Coutinho, the Khot of Malad, Purshotum Doongersey, Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande and Ramballabh Hardayal Nivatia, on or towards the South partly by the public Road and partly by the properties of Medhava Prasad Pandit and Gulabrai Kedarmal, on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Gulabrai Kedarmal and partly by the property of the B. B and C. I. Rly and partly by the property of Dr. A. V. Velkar and on or towards the North partly by the property Dr. A. V. Velkar partly by the property of Mamoobai, widow of Vithaldas Damodar and partly by the public Road, all which premises are surrounded partly by a hedge partly by stone "gadgas" and partly by the wire fencing of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., and of Ramballabh Hardayal.

Dated this 8th day of April 1925.
R. R. MODY
for Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23068

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI MANEKJI MASALAWALLA of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office Nos. 25-27-31, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 99 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52, New No. 440, Old Survey No. 730 and New Survey No. 8788, Cadastral No. 440, Fort Division and bounded on the East by the property of Husanali Abdulali on the West by the property of Sorcbji Jamsetjee on the North by the said Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy Street on the South by a sweepers' passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2531 and Street No. 35.

Dated this 8th day of April 1925.
DALLAS & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
23073

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKUR NARANDAS HANSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Hotel-keeper, residing at Vile Parle, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai MANEKBAI, widow of Thakar Narandas Hansraj, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 30th day of March 1925.
Messrs. MULJEE PRADHAN & PEREIRA,
23067 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAWANIDAS NAROTTAMDAS, late of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower. ..... Deceased.

LAXMIDAS BHAWANIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, one of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 28th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
23071 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES, ETC., AT THE JUNCTION OF NEPEAN SEA ROAD, AND WARDEN ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ahmedi Mansion" at the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road, the very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, by the best-known makers, rich dining table and leather lined dining chairs, full sized sideboards dinner waggons, marble top tables, ice chest, attractive silver, glass, crockery and platedware by well-known makers, cottage piano, by Bord Paris specially made leather lined Chesterfield suites, tapestry lined drawing room suites, table ornaments, brass and chinaware, large American roll top writing tables, best seasoned wood almyrahs, rich chival dressing tables by Wewji single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, dinner service meatsafes English ice box, perambulator, etc., etc.

The property of R. D. J. Ward, Esq. Manager Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND MOTOR CAR OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR MOTORS, LORRIES BIG LOT OF STEEL RAILINGS AND "LEMEN" LANDAULET MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell in suitable lots by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Raval Buildings opposite Messrs. Powell and Co., Sandhurst Road, by order of the concerned, spare parts and accessories for two and three tons Thornbycraft, Albion and Ford Lorries such as differations, radiators, gear boxes, gear spare wheels, spare parts for engines, cylinders for Ford Cars, radiators, wheels, axles, pistons, tubes, tyres, lamps, jacks as also other motor accessories.

By order of the concerned.

Big lot of steel railings 18 to 25 feet long.

1 "Lemon" Landaulet Motor Car No. 3320 in running order with accessories suitable for Memon & Khoja family.

The above is on view.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery by the next day on payment of Balance.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY, NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April 1925 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920, and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj Vaidya as the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6241 (six thousand and two hundred and forty-one) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C) 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and Street No. 530G, 530A 530, 530C, 530F, 530H, and 530I, Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khandwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AS SATURDAY, the 11th instant is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, ETC.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, THE 9TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator The Indian Lion Assurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. LENNE'I and Co., will on THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Apollo Street, opp. Union Bank, the following such as writing tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, typewriters, Godrej and Incia Safes, partitions, book-stands electric fans, name boards, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MODY BAY, FORT BOMBAY.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH APRIL AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Central Bank of India, Ltd., the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property, and on account and at the risk of Jehangir Bomanji Cooper and Meherjibhai Bomanji Cooper, and Mortgagors, under a Decree dated 29th January, 1924, in Suit No. 5104 of 1923 of the Bombay High Court in which the said Central Bank of India Ltd. are the plaintiffs and the said mortgagors are the defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell on the premises the undermentioned property by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 329 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Bomanji Framji, on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by the Eastern Boulvard, which said premises assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1895 (2) Street Nos. 8a and 51/53.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla Bungalow, situated at the corner of "Rebsh" Street near Lal Chimney, valuable house-hold furniture, crockery, sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, crockery stands, writing tables, book cases, large and small tables, single and double bed steads, mirror, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman:

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, and 10 P. M.
MATINEE FRIDAY AT 4 P. M.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

Featuring England's Greatest Actor.

MATHESON LANG

Supported by an all star cast including Hutin Britton and Isobel Elsom. A superb film version of E. Temple Thurston's wonderful play—the play which took London by storm. A stupendous production which opens in the time of Christ on Earth and concludes with the Spanish Inquisition. Marvellous scenes of the Crusades. A story of intense power impressive in its great beauty. Gorgeous and elaborate stage effects.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT UNANIMOUSLY DESCRIBED AS MATHESON LANG'S MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT.
A PICTURE YOU WILL GO TO SEE MORE THAN ONCE.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices:—Rs. 2—4, Rs. 2 Re. 1—8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE, BETWEEN 9—30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

FROM TO-MORROW

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

FROM FRIDAY 10TH APRIL TO FRIDAY 17TH APRIL
UNIVERSAL-JEWELS WEEK!
One Drama for One Day Only!
FRIDAY 10TH APRIL
"THE BUTTERFLY"
SATURDAY 11TH APRIL.
"ROSE OF PARIS"
SUNDAY 12TH APRIL
"WINE"
MONDAY 13TH APRIL
"FAST WORKER"
TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL
"LADY OF QUALITY"
WEDNESDAY 15TH APRIL
"SPORTING YOUTH"
THURSDAY 16TH APRIL
"K—THE UNKNOWN"
FRIDAY 17TH. APRIL
"GAIETY GIRL"

Please note our
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
One Picture for One Day Only! All these films are
ENTIRELY NEW
Copies Specially ordered out for the Happy Easter Week!
New different pictures one for a day 8
AT THE
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Telephone No. 24227.

ON THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMPROVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT OLD BENGALPURA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers by order of the Mortgagees Bai Jeraj Adamally and Fatmabai Adamally sell the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Sale Mahomed Hassam and Pant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagees abovenamed under Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day January 1923, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on THURSDAY, the 9th April 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that Piece or Parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the south side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 137 (one hundred and thirteen) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 439—439, New No. 6104, Old Survey No. 764, 764, New Survey No. 2345 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1535 and Street Nos. 29-3rd Bengalpura Street and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East a sweepers' passage on or towards the West by Old Bengalpura Street on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ahmed Hassam and on or towards the South by the Property of Aminbhoy Mukhi bearing New Cadastral Survey No. 177 Mandvi Division.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustamjee Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 5 Bell Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S

THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

Prof. TRIMBAKRAO THORAT'S RENOWNED BOMBAY CIRCUS

60 PERFORMING ANIMALS

AND

50 EXPERT ARTISTS

Comprising of Maratha Veer, Philipines and Burmese,

SPECIAL MATINEE on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY at 4-30 p. m.

DAILY SHOWS 9-30 p. m.

LOCALITY:—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.

Sole Proprietor;
TRIMBAKRAO THORAT.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
R. B. SHINDE, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

THIS WEEK
KRISHNA FILM Co.'s
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION

DEVI TODI

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY.

FRIDAY, 10th April 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)
EKACH PYALA

SATURDAY, 11th April, 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA

SUNDAY, 12th April 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)
NAND KUMAR

MONDAY, 13th April, 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon
SAUBHADRA.

Manager.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.

S S Kohinoor, Hinton, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

April 9.

S S Capo di Monti, Cafiero, Genoa.
S S North Cornwall, Helms Philadelphia.
S S City of Genoa, Lloyd Liverpool.

LOADING.

April 8.

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Clan Macbryne for Calicut.
Steamer Surada for Calicut.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Company's steamer Kohinoor, 3240 tons, Captain J Hinton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—The M Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti, 3544 tons, Captain V Cafiero, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Genoa:—The City Line steamer City of Genoa, 3965 tons, Captain D L Lloyd, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Naldera, 8856, London, 11/4, M M & Co
4 Schiedijk, 4435, Colombo, 9/4, E D Sassoon and Co.
7 City of Manchester 3566, London, 23/4, K N Co.
8 Genova 4207, Genova, 15/4, L Triestino.
10 Dumana 5112, Plymouth 11/4 M M & Co.
11 Razmak 4937 Marseilles 10/4, M M & Co.
12 Bratton Castle, 4154, Karachi 8/4 F F C & Co Ltd.
12A Chelura 742 N F N F. C E B P. T.
15 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe, N F, N Y K.
Queda 4760 N.F., N.F. M. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield 2882, N. York, N. F. Graham's Trading Co. Ltd.
2 Cl. Macbrayne 2978, M. Coast, N.F., J F & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busreh, 10/4 M M & Co.
6 Nagono Maru 2,281, Tuticorin, 12/4, N Y Kaisha.
7 Vigo 3253, Hull, 11/4, J Finlay & Co.
9 Tirreno, 2786 Hamburg, 7/4 L Edwards & Co.
10/11 Tannenfels 1745, Karachi, 7/4 L Edwards Ltd.
10 & 11 Flowergate, 3276, Rangoon, N. F. S. S. N Co. Ld.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ischia 2470, Genoa, N.F. Lloyd T & M I.
C & R Panaghis 3192, Dunkirk, 8/4 T M & Co.
C & R Kohinur, 3240, Rangoon, N.F. T M & Co.
D & E Honolulu Maru, 3,541, Japan 11/4, O S Kaisha.
F Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F, T M & Co.
H Magwe 170, Alleppy, N.F. Bhajikar and Khopkar.
N Kidderpore 3263, Kobe, N. F. M. M. & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Morea due about 1th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 8th April, Agent M M & Co.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May. Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 9th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 11th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.
City of Brisbane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Teneriffa due about 18th April, Agent G T Co.
Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels due about 9th April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April. L. T. C.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 9th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 9th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 19th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

8-4-25.

S S Panaghis for Dunkirk:—98 cwt gum ghatty S Khetsey & Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—1000 cwt castor seed E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd. 40 bales cotton. Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd.; 108 tons old iron scrap, H K M Jaitha & Sons.

S S Genoa for Naples:—50 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S City of Lahore for Marseilles:—179 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool: 200 cwt myrabollams, W Latham & Co. Ltd.

S S Hartfield for New York:—10 cwt cardamoms, R S Tata & Co.

S S Naldera for London:—2 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 4 bundles fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 55 bundles hemp, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 10 cwt. fish maws, B P Balikaka; 19 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 9 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 105 cwt. Fennel seed, G N Kassam; 7 cwt gum Amonicam G N Kassam; 20 cwt dragons blood, G N Kassam. 1 package woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 3 cases Pig bristles, Grindlay & Co. Ltd.; 9 bales goat skins tanned, T P Velloo Mestry 3 bales cow calm hides tanned T P Vello Mestry; 44 cwt soowa seed, The Ganga Commercial Agency; 38 cwt gum olibanum, A H Mawjee; 4 bundles lamb skins (for furs) Md. Azam Md. Akram; 5 bales cow hides tanned, H B Ramjee; 22 cwt fishmaws E Dhanjee & Co. 74 mds, Ganga B Virjee & Co& 200 cwt casein, L Ebramji 96 cwt almonds, Ellchadyah Co.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—4 bales goat skins tanned, Aziz & Co.

S S City of Manchester for Hull:—13100 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Caterina Gerolinish for Trieste:—125 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 1000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros. 264 cwt turmeric C Jivanlal & Co.i 50 cwt gum olibanum, P Kooverjee & Co. 165 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.; 402 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.; 220 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 4 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ld.. 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

SS Caterina Zerolinish for Venice 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 120 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co. Ltd. 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Caterina Gerolinish for Malta:—1 bale cotton carpets, D Chellaram.

S S Dumana for Varna:—10 bales cotton yarn, W. H Brady and Co. Ld.

S S Dumana for London:—19 cases cuttle fish bones, Pohoomal Bros. 1000 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ld.

S S Dumana for Constantinople:—100 cwt. Mendhi Powder A El. Ejil.

S S Dumana for Havre:—225 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton. F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 423 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—1000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros. 500 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 10 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd. 195 bales hemp, S Purmanand 110 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros. Ltd.

S S Tirreno for Passages:—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tirreno for Oporto:—110 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.

S S Tirreno for Antwerp:—1000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Tirreno for Bremen:—2000 cwt rape seed Ralli Bros.

S S Capo di Monte for Genoa:—20 tons old iron turnings, K M Nathoo; 40 tons old iron tyres, K M Nathoo; 512 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Capo di Monte for Marseilles:—100 cwt. gum Arabic, E. Virjee & Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—11 bundles Fox skins raw, H N Faizmahomed, 10 bundles fox skins raw, M A Md. Sidiq Kapur; 8 bundles Fox skins raw, cat skins raw, M A Md. Sidiq Kapur; 1100 bales cotton. Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co. 1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co. 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd. 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton. Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—31 bales cotton. N Fatehally 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Totori Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Nagano Maru for Shanghai—100 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ltd. 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Honolulu for Kobe:—600 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

IMPORT.

S S Clan Mactavish from Liverpool. Agents James Finlay & Co. Ltd.:—

From Liverpool:—50 barrels Mineral Lubricating oil, 6 barrels Grease, 150 bales old newspaper, 160 bales paper, 120 bales paper 77 cases cottons 49 bales cotton, 28 bales tents, 76 bales cotton yarn, 69 cases cotton yarn 413 cases cotton piece goods 321 bales cotton piece goods, 14 cases medicins, 15 cases window glass 49 cases toilet soap, 440 cases common soap, 56 cases household soap, 30 cases art silk yarn, 20 cases Tins, 65 cases Enamelled plates, and Basins, 60 cases Anilina colours, 21 casks Aniline colours, 15 packages Aniline colours 468 casks China clay, 8 casks zinc chloride, 36 drums zinc chloride, 40 drums calcium chloride, 500 drums caustic soda, 40 drums copper, 22 drums transformer oil, 64 drums bleaching powder 125 drums oil, 27 barrels oil 4431 plates Hard spelter, 1262 boxes Tin plates, 182 crates stoneware jars, 499 pieces stoneware jars, 39 pieces pipes, 1288 kegs paint, 45 drums paint 25 cases Asbestos cement tides, 80 sk. cases Asbestos Cement sheets, 35 sk. cases Tiles, 25 sk. cases galvd ridging, 60 sk. cases glass bottles, 20 D/bags Flowers of sulphur, 300 bags Bicarb soda, 1000 bags soda Ash, 100 bundles boot nails, 482 bundles steel sheets, 7879 bundles galvd. sheets, 8081 bundles hoops.

From Glasgow:—8 bales canvas, 208 bales paper, 217 bales old newspaper 300 packages stoneware jars, 200 pieces stoneware jars 120 kegs Bichromate of potash, 20 drums bichromate of soda, 15 drums soft soap, 36 bags rivets, 697 pieces pipes, 31500 pieces fire bricks, 174 pieces C. I. Cisterns 260 pieces steel bars, 29 pieces tubes, 75 barrels coal tar, 82 cases cotton piece goods, 22 cases cotton, 725 cases whisky 15 cases raislay, 50 cases ginger wine.

From Swansea:—1085 boxes tin plates, 57 bundles steel piping, 14000 bundles galvd sheets.

From New Port:—3285 boxes tin plates, 97 bundles lead sheets, 22983 bundles galvd sheets 360 bundles hoops, 175 pieces tubes, 905 Ingots copper, 217 cases bath bricks, 86 bales paper, 3 barrels lubricating oil.

From Genoa:—53 bales trousering, 50 cases vermouth, 24 cases cottons, 9 cases silk trimmings, 8 cases buttons, 10 cases Fez, 84 cases cotton goods, 11 cases cotton and silk tissues 50 bottles quick silver.

S S Capo di Monte from Genoa. Agents Marittima Italiana:—

From Genoa:—57 bales cotton yarn, 11 bales cotton and woollen goods, 65 bales waste silk yarn, 32 bales roots, 22 bales piece goods, 64 cases piecegoods, 537 cases cotton goods, 72 bales cotton goods, 25 packages earthenware, 167 packages tiles, 6 packages wine, 50 cases wine 35 cases port wine 71 cases Aniline colours 83 barrels Aniline colours 319 packages Tyres 16 Rings Tyres 200 bags Almonds 82 barrels Flooring Tiles, 15 cases cotton and art, silk goods 40 cases tannings, 40 cases condensed milk, 15 cases Alimentary, 22 cases Twine, 37 cases vermouth 30 cases art. silk yarn, 89 cases electric materials 25 cases Grape juice, 20 cases Olive Oil, 35 cases buttons, 12 cases Fez.

From Catania—3450 bags sulphur.

From Marseilles:—640 crates tiles, 850 bags Almonds, 500 kegs lead ore, 360 cases vermouth.

From Leghorn:—22 blocks marble stands, 8224 pieces marble tiles 726 pieces marble slabs 366 pieces Alebaster 37 cases Marble works 51 cases brass vessels 32 cases German Silver vessels 12 packages earthenware.

S S Cape Ortegal from Rangoon. Agents The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd. and Reduced:—

From Rangoon:—24 bags kuttho, 2250 bags Millet, 1882 bags cotton seed, 902 bags beans, 330 bags wheat, 100502 bags rice.

OUTFITS FOR :: EUROPE ::

WE HAVE NEARLY 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN PREPARING OUTFITS.

Our Stock is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits	,, ,,	90
Grey Saxony Suits	,, ,,	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits	,, ,,	90
Overcoats Warm	,, ,,	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For ,,	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	,, ,,	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	,, ,,	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From ,,	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., at moderate prices.

We outfitted The Prince of Wales. We can outfit you.

HOAR & CO.,

TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

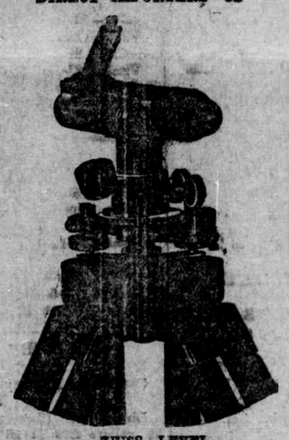
AGENTS OF

Messrs. W. F. STANLEY & Co. Ltd. LONDON

For Surveying, Engineering & Drawing Instruments such as Theodolites Engineer's Model Dumpy and Precision Level, Zeiss Level, Levolites, Prismatic compasses, Levelling Staves, Staves Papers, etc.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Winsor and Newton's Oil Colour Tubes, Brushes, Palettes, Stencilling, Pen Painting and oil colour boxes, Stencilling Designs and colour boxes from Ans. 8 to Rs. 50,



Ferro Prussiate Papers and Linen, Ferro Gallic Papers and Linen, Tracing Papers, Tracing Cloth, sectional Tracing Cloth and papers, sectional papers in sheets and Pads.

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These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2¾ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. All moving parts are rivetted.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CLUBWALLA & COMPANY,

44, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153¼

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208¼

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-9/16
London—Paris Frcs. 93.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.90
London—Rome Liras 117.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

London, Apl. 7.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 29/32
Bar Gold steady £4.6.5
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 1/2

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet China bought and sold. Business moderate.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th ultimo.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s ..	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	667
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	117 1/2
Singapore	158 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8.

Bank's selling T T April 27/32
Bank's buying T T April 29/32
Bank's selling T T May 13/16
Bank's buying T T May 7/8
Bank's selling T T June 25/32
Bank's buying T T June 27/32
Bank's selling T T July/Sept. 25/32
Bank's buying T T July/Sept. 27/32
Bank's selling T T October 13/16
Bank's buying T T October 7/8
Bank's buying T T November 29/32
Bank's selling T T Dec/Jan 27/32
Bank's buying T T Dec/Jan 15/16

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Apl. 7.

Stockholm	17.76
Christiania	29.90
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.78

New York, Apl. 7.

Demand Bills 478.12

London, Apl. 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 93.25
Exchange on London in Germany 20.10 1/2
Exchange on London in Italy unquoted

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 18

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 8.

3 Months 4-5/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6-1/4 per cent.
1 Month 5-3/4 per cent.
3 Months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Apl. 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 — 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/16. unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 15/16, unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £10 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 104 3/4 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 7/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 7.

Karachi Barley May/June nominal 39.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 8.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/2
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 97.

TONE OF MARKET—
The Market was steady to-day.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 8.

The Share Bazar was closed to-day, it being the Settlement day.

London, Apl. 7.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £20 5/8 Ex.
National Bank £47
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 3/8

BULLION.

Bombay, April 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/11/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/12/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/5/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs 73/6/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 71/9/0

London, April 7.

Bar gold ready s. 86-5
Silver ready d. 31-8
Silver forward d. 31-7

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China bought cash and sold forward. America offered more freely. Market has rather a declining tendency.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 8.

Ready :—21-12-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Chitor	21-13-0		21-12-6	21-12-9
Visak	21-15-0		21-14-6	21-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—0—0
Visak 0—4—6
Tone—Market Quiet but Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 8.

Ready :—73-8-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	72-6-0			73-7-0
Visak	71-12-0			71-9-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—0—0
Visak 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apl. 7.

Cardiff to Bombay 14

London Apl. 7.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £19 5/8 A/M. sellers £19 11/16 paid early.
Argentine weak on official estimate crop exportable surplus larger than expected.
Cottonseed Bombay A/M. sellers—Firmly paid £9 1/2
Castorseed Bombay A/M. steady /22 5/8
Rapeseed Toria A/M. sellers £20 3/8
Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M. sellers £19 1/2
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore A/M. sellers £18 1/2
Tone:—Steady little doing.

METAL.

London, Apl. 7.

Tin Block £533 1/2

LINSEED.

London, Apl. 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Apl/May sellers £22
Tone:—Weak owing to Argentine crop exportable surplus better than expected.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Apl/May. sellers 4 3/6
May Aug. done sellers 4 3/6

London, Apl. 7.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for Rs. 1,00,00,000 of Indian Council Bills.
No applications were received for Deferred and Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.
Amount to be offered next week nil.

London, Apl. 7.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay Bold 4 per cent shipment to Jenoa June July August at £21 7/8
Linseed La Plata March April shipment to Hull at £19 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 7.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta :—
June/July sellers 17/9.
July/Sept sellers 17/4 1/2.
October/December sellers 17/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
October/December sellers 17/5 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
October/December sellers 17/6 1/4.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, April 8.

To-day Reuter reported 2 to 5 points lower in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on short covering, but eased at the close on long liquidation. The tone of the market was quiet. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 10 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:—

"While general feeling more in friendly, market's action not impressing. Weather unchnged."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated the 7th instant (5-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market acts steady on continued drought in Texas, but liquidation in May position both here and in New York may lead to some decline in the near future, particularly in view of small demand from spinners, but consider purchases of new crops round 13d. level."

Although a small setback was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 454, i.e., Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. On buying by Bazar operators the market improved to Rs. 455. Again touching Rs. 454½ the market closed steady at Rs. 457 at 3 p.m. Whilst Broach July-August opened at Rs. 463 and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 465 and closed at Rs. 465 at 3 p.m. The Sewri Bazar is entirely closed to-day owing to Hindu holiday.

F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 410 and Rs. 414 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters was good.

To-day's tenders are 700 bales Punjab Americans. Total tenders up-to-date are 1,400 bales Punjab Americans, 100 bales Dhollera and 100 bales Kadi Viramgaon.

MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 3 P.M.

Bombay, April 8.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	457
" " " July-Aug. ..	465
Fully Good Bengal May ..	410
" " July ..	414

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPOTR.

Bombay, April 8.

New York Market, 7th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.39	May	24.78+11	24.35	—04
24.67	July		24.63	—04
24.36	Oct.		24.31	—05
24.19	Jan.		24.17	—02

New York spot on 6th April, 24.65 plus 25; New Orleans 24.50 plus 30.

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet featureless market.

July highest 24.85 (10.29 a.m.) lowest 24.63 (1.18 p.m.), range .22 points.

Liverpool Market 7th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.25	May	13.33+08	13.23+08	13.33	+08
13.30	July	13.38+08		13.39	+09
13.10	Oct.			13.20	+10
12.95	Jan.			13.05	+10
	Egyptian				
30.63	May			29.15	—148
29.45	July			27.95	—150

Telegraphic market advices:—(1)—Cool nights light rains along Carolina Coast.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Weather is too dry to plant or to do any work in fields."

American cross rate 4.78 5/8.

Liverpool, Apl. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 13.55 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.90d.

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.48
July	24.78
October	24.47

New York Noon Call

May	24.40
July	24.68
October	24.38

New Orleans 10 a.m.
New Orleans closed.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 7.

Scinde Good	10.25
Scinde Fully Good	10.65
Scinde Fine	11.05
Bengal Good	10.35
Bengal Fully Good	10.75
Bengal Fine	11.15
Oomra Good	10.90
Oomra Fully Good	11.30
Oomra Fine	11.70
Broach Good	11.25
Broach Fully Good	11.65
Broach Fine	12.05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool, Apl. 8.

April	13.16—.9
May	13.22—.11
July	13.23—.11
Oct.	13.10—.10
Jan.	12.95—.10
Mar.	12.90—.10
EGYPTIANS:	
May	29.50+.35
July	28.25+.50
Nov.	23.80+.35
Jan	22.50 Unchgd.
London 7th Belgium	9483
Athens	unreceived.

Cuban Sugar 13/9 Apl. Sellers.

Liverpool, April 7.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.35 +.10
June	13.34 +.11
July	13.40 +.10
October	13.18 +.08
January	13.04 +.09
EGYPTIANS.	
May	29.95 —.68
July	29.00 —.45
November	23.60 —.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7.

Cotton Liverpool.	Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
	April	13.25	+.06
	May	13.33	+.08
	June	13.32	+.09
	July	13.39	+.09
	August	13.32	+.09
	September	13.27	+.09
	October	13.20	+.10
	November	13.11	+.11
	December	13.10	+.11
	January	13.05	+.10
	February	13.02	+.11
	March	13.00	+.11
	April	12.98	+.11

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 7.

April	29.40	—1.45
May	29.15	—1.48
June	28.55	—1.63
July	27.95	—1.50
August	26.85	—1.35
September	25.70	—1.20
October	25.00	—.85
November	23.45	—.85
December	23.00	—.85
January	22.50	—.85
February	22.40	—.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, April 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
Day's Exports to Continent		9,000
Futures at New York:—		
May	24.35	—.04
July	24.63	—.04
October	24.31	—.05
January	24.17	—.02
Spot Cotton at:—		
New York	24.60	—.05
New Orleans		closed.
Futures at New Orleans:—		
May		closed.
July		closed.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		20
Demand Bills		47812
Silver Commercial Bars:—		
Foreign mined		66 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Apl. 7.

Futures at New York.		
May	24.35	—.04
July	24.63	—.04
October	24.31	—.05
January	24.17	—.02

Liverpool, Apl. 7.

Cotton Liverpool.	Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
	May	13.33	+08
	July	13.39	+.09
	October	13.20	+.10
	January	13.05	+.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 6.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 23000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 18,000

Futures at New York.—		
May	24.39	+.26
July	24.61	+.20
October	24.36	+.31
January	24.19	+.29
Spot Cotton at New York	24.65	+.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.50	+.30
Futures at New Orleans		
May	24.35	+.29
July	24.62	+.27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	20	1/16
Demand Bills	47825	
Silver—Foreign mined	67	1/8.

London, Apl. 7.

Argentine official estimated remaining exportable surplus on 6th April is:—

	Tons.
Wheat	1,915,000
Linseed	995,000

WHEAT.

London, April 7.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. April/May sellers 57.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. April/May sellers 57/6.
Tone:—Firm—dearer, more doing.
Australian April/May sellers 58.
Choice White Karachi May/June value 57/6.
Soft Red Karachi April/May value 56/9
Two Club Calcutta April/May sellers 58.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 8.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	58 0 0	8 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 5 0	10 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	62 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	63 8 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	40 0 0	6 0 0
Castorseed	64 0 0	12 14 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	12 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 5 6	
Linseed, May	13 6 6	

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 7.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June steady 18 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot April 20 1/8
Tone:—Firmer—Moderate business.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.
DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 8.

(Bombay Quotations at 3 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..468/472	457	465
Oomra M.G. Fine	..440/50		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..420/25		
„ M. G. F. G.	..405/10	410	414
Khandesh Black leaf	..385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..410/35		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..400/415		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..445/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..415/20		
Wardha/Warora.	..450/60		
Nagpur	..455/65		
Katol	..460/70		
Adoni	..470/80		
Sindh/American	..475/485		
Sangli/Mirai	..490/500		
Bagalkot	..475/85		
Coompta	..505/10		
Tirupur	..525/35		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 7-4-25	.. 8760000	6156000
„ Yesterday do	.. 15000	11000
Exports to date do	.. 7076000	4753000
Stock at Ports 3-4-25	.. 929000	584000
„ Interior Towns. do	.. 751000	577000
„ Liverpool do	.. 1052000	649000
Visible Supply 4-4-25	.. 3574000	2209000
Quantity in Sight do	13487000	10221000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
18433	2570793	2669801	2695413.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 2nd April.

1924-25	1923-24
9170	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-4-25 8,43,810 B/s. last year—9,02,751 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 6th April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	406064	804797	555392
China ..	152723	124693	246411
Japan ..	1056111	985063	1033764
Coast-Ports ..	21238	42962	34365
Total ..	1636136	1957515	1869932
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	23024	4969	[4051
China Japan & Coast ports ..	44484	54346	137401
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
73-8-0	21-13-0	67-14-0	

Remarks:—1—15 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 5 to 2 points lower and Liverpool 8 to 10 points higher.

The Local Market is weaker on a little liquidation by Bazaar operators and Broach is quoted at Rs. 454 1/2 and Rs. 462 1/2 for April/May and July/August respectively. We do not expect much change in the Local Market although we expect to see the Home markets steadier. There was only a moderate demand for ready cotton yesterday.

This morning Sampin closed April 314.00, July 311.70. October 310.50.

This afternoon the markets will close at 3 p.m. on account of "Chaitri Purnima" a Hindu holiday.

Marwadi Bazaar Wednes. 3—0 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach A/May Rs. 457, July/August Rs. 465. Bengal May Rs. 410, July Rs. 414.

METALS.

London, Apl. 7.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/2.
Copper Braziers £79 1/2.
Yellow Metal 79/16.
Hard Spelter 29 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th April 1925.

Cotton	18433 Bales.
Wheat	10123 Cwts
Linseed	29379 „
Rape etc.	1747 „
Gingellyseed	651 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	4315 „
Castorseed	8920 „
Rice	3225 „
Myrabollams	7134 „
Cottonseed	6661 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	4366 „
Juwar	614 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	1199 „
Coal	749 Tons.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS

Bombay, April 8.

There were no tenders at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday, the 7th April, 1925.

There will be no sale of Councils next week.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Mills was held yesterday, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding, when the following report was adopted and the recommendations approved:

The report showed a profit of Rs. 190,751-5-7 in addition to Rs. 50,287-7-9 brought from last year's account, and after providing for depreciation of machinery there was a balance of Rs. 21,008-13-4. The Directors recommended that the sum of Rs. 1,44,000 be appropriated for payment of Dividend from the equalisation of Dividend Fund an account at Rs. 60 on whole shares and Rs. 15 on quarter shares, for the half-year ended 31st December 1924.

"The year commenced with the general strike of textile workers in Bombay, and your Mills remained closed for about 8 weeks. Acute depression of trade also continued throughout the year. The price of cotton ruled high and there was no active demand for cloth from consuming centres. Moreover, during the latter part of the year the attendance of the work-people was also affected, owing to sickness which prevailed for several weeks.

The Directors have given 2 bales of Khadi cloth valued at Rs. 850, as contribution to the Madras Central Flood Relief Fund.

From the beginning of August last the Welfare Work which was carried on by the Social Service League, has been taken over by us for reasons of economy. The total expenses for the year come to Rs. 8,862-10-0. Our risks under the new Workmen's Compensation Act, have been insured through the Mill-owners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd."

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

WHY IT IS NOT PROSPERING "SATISFACTORILY."

INDIA—"A STUMBLING BLOCK."

At a meeting of the Committee on Industry and Trade on March 18, Sir Arthur Balfour in the chair, evidence was submitted by Aldermen J. H. Grey and H. Astley-Bell and Messrs. James Smith, Harry Livesey, and T. Ashurst on behalf of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. The witnesses, says the "Manchester Guardian," stated that in pre-war times the industry, though subject to fluctuations, was on the whole a steadily expanding one. The year 1913 saw the largest trade which the industry had ever known, but the immediate effect of the outbreak of war was disastrous. The industry recovered gradually, and the Cotton Control Board after 1917 regulated the working of machinery in accordance with such supplies of cotton as the limited amount of freight available could bring to the country. A period of unprecedented prosperity lasted from the latter half of 1919 to the beginning of 1921, when the boom ended abruptly, and for the ensuing three years the industry passed through the worst period known since 1864.

Though the increased amount of capital required to finance trade was a serious burden, and though ordinary pre-war trading risks had now become serious risks, the witnesses felt confident that improved conditions of trade as compared with the last four years could be looked for in Lancashire, particularly if the costs of production of the finished article could be reduced.

After giving figures of annual exports, both of yarn and piece-goods for the last twelve years the witnesses submitted the following reasons for the decline:—

1. Shortage of raw cotton and its high price.—The chief need of the industry was an abundant supply of cotton at reasonable prices and for this reason the Empire Cotton growing Corporation needed the utmost assistance that the trade and Governments could give.

INDIA'S PURCHASING POWER.

2. The purchasing power of foreign customers not increasing in the same ratio as the advance in the price of cotton goods.—In this connection the witnesses pointed out that India was the primary market of the cotton industry, and that, taking the prices ruling in 1914 at 100, the average price of the main agricultural products of India was to-day 163, and a similar comparison for cotton textile fabrics would show a rate of 229. The witnesses also stated that the figures of export of cotton piece goods showed that as compared with 1913-14 the value per yard had increased by 146 per cent, whereas the total yardage had decreased by 34.5 per cent.

3. Under-consumption both in Home and Foreign Markets.—As an example the witnesses pointed out that respecting the largest customer—India—the position was that as compared with 1913 there had been a reduction of consumption of cotton piece goods in India of 25 per cent even when all sources of supply, including imports and power-loom and hand-loom production in India itself, were taken into account.

MILLS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

4. The increasing tendency of continental countries to develop their own Textile industry and supply their own markets.—The witnesses in particular mentioned growing competition from Italy, Japan, and the United States of America, and stated that a native industry, protected by tariffs, was growing up in South America, and that India in 1923 produced 1,794 million yard as against 1,105 million yards in 1913. This Indian industry was helped by the fact that whereas in 1913 the Customs duty and the Excise duty were both 3 1/2 per cent, the former was now 11 per cent. the latter remaining unchanged. Further there was an agitation for the total abolition of the Excise duty.

5. Lower wages and longer working hours of operatives in competing countries.

6. Fluctuating and depreciating Exchange and currencies.

7. Large quantities of goods manufactured at top prices not being taken up by customers in 1921 and consequently having to be gradually disposed of at great losses.

8. High prices of dye-stuffs, high finishing costs and packing charges, freights, handling and transport charges, and high costs of most commodities essential to the process of manufacturing.

9. Brokers, Middlemen, Agents, etc., still charging the same percentage of commission as when prices were less than half those ruling to-day.

10. High costs of repairs, renewals, alterations, extensions, and maintenance charges generally.

11. The heavy charges on industry for health and unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

12. Higher local rating.

MESSRS. NORDEN AND CO.'S CABL

The following cable, dated April 7 has been received from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

"While general feeling more friendly market action not impressing."

GOVERNMENT MAIL MOTOR SERVICE.

Daily service of mail cars and lorries from Rawalpindi to Murree and Kashmir, single seats supplied at moderate charges. Touring cars on order. Luggage cleared and despatched promptly. The largest and most reliable service in India. For full particulars see Indian Bradshaw Post Guide and Railway Timetables or write or 'phone us at Rawalpindi. Telephone: No. 213; Telegrams: "Kashmail."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 10.

Banks closed: Good Friday.
The S.S. "Razmak" sails at 4 p.m.
S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English Mails due at 2 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 11.

Banks closed: Easter.
The S.S. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING

G. I. P. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 [illegible]	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 36	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	11 30
Madras Fast Passenger	3' 40	8 30

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

April 9 (Thurs) Sunrise 6-27; Sunset 6-54.
April 10 (Fri) Sunrise 6-26; Sunset 6-55.
April 11 (Sat) Sunrise 6-25; Sunset 6-55
April 12 (Sun) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-55.
April 13 (Mon) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-56.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan line S.S. "Urquhart" left Liverpool in the morning of the 7th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaar, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 15th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Antinous" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 13th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tottari Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 9th April, 1925, instead of 6-30 p.m. as previously notified.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day. Call sign 2 F.V. Wave length 387 metres.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. P. Kamat L.C.P.S., on "Small-pox" to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kamati's Chawl at Currey Road.

RSI TRADE WITH EUROPE & AMERICA

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Man-Mr. B. S. Banaji and Mr. G. S. Ramula, have recently returned from America deliver short lectures on the proposed me of trade organisation with Europe l America for Parsis, at the Framji asji Banaji Hall, Dhobitalao, to-day ursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The meeting pen to public. Parsi merchants are ially invited to attend. The speakers will and their scheme of developing business arious tradeable articles such as nuts, ganese ore, Chrome ore, silk, mica, motor cotton, oil seeds, hides, skines, etc.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

e Anjuman-i-Talimul Muslimin (The im Educational Society), Jacob Circle, a Night School with two sections, Eng- and Oriental. The school has 35 students s rolls. Lately the English section has examined by Mr. Lutfur Rahman, rly Guardian-Tutor to Paigah Sahib, Hyderabad, Deccan and at present al Secretary to the Young Men's Mus- Association, and he was much pleased the excellent work done by the school

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.

Annual Gathering of the Medical Re-engue, Bombay, will take place at the of the Bombay Marathi Grantha San- aya, Bhai Jeevanjee Lane, Girgaon Thakurdwar, on Saturday (the 18th t) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. brahim Rahimtoola, Kt., President of ombay Legislative Council will preside.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

ng the 14th week of 1925, i.e., the week 4th April, 1925, the total mortality s 60 less than in the preceding week, nth-rate registered was 28.15. These compare favourably with those for the ek of 1924 when the mortality was 80 nth rate 33.84 and those for the corres weeks during the preceding quin- im 1920-1924 when the average mortal- 975 and death-rate 43.58.

number of deaths from Influenza dur- week was 2 and that from diseases of tory System 276 as against 7 and 30 vely in the preceding week. Out of l deaths 150 were among infants under r of age; 23 deaths occurred among arrivals from the mofussil who at the their death had resided for less than s in the City.

ra was absent during the week. Small- ised 65 attacks and 26 deaths. Plague 8 attacks and 7 deaths.

number of live births registered during k was 336 as against 343 for the 14th 1924 and 368 the quinquennial ave- the corresponding weeks in the five 1920-1924).

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PLEA OF ALIBI IN MURDER CASE.

King-Emperor.
vs.
(1) Chuttan Gubhanbux.
(2) Chaman Rahimbux.

The facts of this case have been already reported in these columns. The further hearing was resumed on Wednesday morning. After the evidence was closed, the accused made their statements to the fact that neither of them was at the place where the murder was committed. At that time they were at Bori Bunder. Therefore they knew nothing about the murder nor had they anything to do with it and they pleaded not guilty.

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty against accused No. 1 by 7 to 2 and verdict of not guilty unanimously about accused No. 2.

His Lordship has reserved passing orders till to-morrow.

HORSE KILLED ACCIDENTLY.

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH VICTORIA

A very serious collision between a hack victoria and a motor car took place on Wednesday night resulting in the death of a horse. At about 8-45 p.m. a hack victoria No. 1429 driven by Gaffoor Ahmed was going along the Esplonade Road towards Flora Fountain. At the same time a tram car was also going in the same direction. When the hack victoria neared the University compounds, a boy standing on the footpath near the Thaker's hailed the victoria. The victoria driver it seems allowed the tram to pass and was going to the opposite side when a Buick car going towards the Museum dashed against the victoria knocking down the horse. The Buick car No. Bom Z8529 was driven by a European gentleman who was accompanied by two ladies. The horse received serious injuries and died subsequently.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BILL COLLECTOR CONVICTED.

Purshottamdas Odhavji was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4199.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

It appears that the accused was in the employ of Messrs. Devidas Chatturbhuj, a cloth merchant of Mulji Jetha Market. The accused was a bill collector and seemed to have misappropriated the amount in March last. During March the accused discontinued coming to his duties and on going through the account books the fraud was detected.

The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced to 9 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 3 months' hard labour.

"IT WAS A LONG DISTANCE."

6 WEEKS FOR CYCLE THEFT.

Curious revelations were made by Anthony De Souza, recently released from jail, of the "peculiar circumstances" under which he committed the theft of a bicycle belonging to Abdulla Mahomed.

Placed up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the accused pleaded guilty to the charge but requested the Magistrate to take into consideration the peculiar circumstances, that tempted him to steal the cycle. On his release from jail he applied the Released Prisoners' Aid Society for help who asked him to come the next day. As it was a long distance to go to the office of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society he took the cycle that was lying near the Eastern Bank and proposed to use it for going there.

The Magistrate taking these facts into consideration, sentenced the accused to six weeks hard labour.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

In the share market in jutes bears were responsible for the fall in values of the speculative shares which reflected on the heavier priced stocks that almost lacked support. In coals a small number of transactions registered. Prices hardly showed any variation. In teas this section continues dull with only a limited business passing. In miscellaneous apart from a sharp rise recorded in Kluang Rubber there were no fresh features calling for comment. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 68, 5 per cent bonds 1933 98/4, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/4, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 105, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/6, do. 1930 103/2, do. 1932 104/6.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Light Railway 110, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 74, Sara Serajgunj Railway 77.

Cottons:—New Ring ord. 347.

Jutes:—Auckland 288, Belvedere 553, Caledonian 585, Cheviot 281/8, Clive 45/8, Craig 4/14, Dalhousie 444/8, Fort William 412/8, Gourepore 794, Howrah 44/8, Hukumchand ord. 9/6, Kamarhatty ord. 575, do. pref 104, Insdowne pref 112/8, Lothian 436/8, National 30/6, Northbrook 58/4, Nuddea 47, Presidency 8/4, Standard 454/8, Union 627.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 20, Gopalichuck 8, Nazira 11/12, New Beebhoom 31, Samla and Kendra 9/6, Satpakuria and Asansol 2/1.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpur Lime 12/8, Britannia Engineering 4/6, British India Corporation ord. 4/7, Kluang Rubber 5, Madan Theatres 1/6.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 28.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty-second pence.—A. P.

INDORE NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Apl. 4

A public meeting was held on Friday last under the presidentship of Dr. Latja Bhai. Two resolutions, the first to elect a delegate for the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha and another to request the Maharaja Holkar to remove the restriction on the 'Pratap' were passed. Tiwari Sukdeo Prasadji was elected as the delegate.

Swami Gyananandji delivered an eloquent speech on the Hindu Sangathan, which was much appreciated. The Swamiji was requested to speak again on the next day.

ORIENTAL ASSURANCE CO

CHANGE IN ARTICLES OF ASSN.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING POSTPONED.

The fiftieth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's registered Office Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Mr. S. E. Warden presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1924 among other things stated:—

During the year 14,551 Life Proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,38,52,700. Of this number 10,260 have resulted in Policies, and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn, or are awaiting completion.

The total Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,37,34,125, the Premium Income thereon being Rs. 14,10,158—14—0, Rs. 14,08,335—8—0 being Annual Premiums and Rs. 1,823—6—0 Single Premiums.

One Annuity Bond was issued for Rs. 720 the Purchase Price received being Rs. 4,626.

The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 92,921 assuring with Bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 18,76,73,405—15—6 of which Rs. 9,02,907—1—8 is re-assured.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the Report in the course of his speech said:—

I would first draw your special attention to the large amount of New Business placed on the Books during the year, 10,260 Policies assuring over Rs. 237 Lakhs showing an increase of no less than 2,470 Policies for over Rs. 63 Lakhs on the New Business of last year, and yielding an Annual Premium Income of over Rs. 14 lakhs as compared with the previous record of just over Rs. 10 lakhs on the previous year's New Business. This very gratifying result has been attained by the adoption of the measures to this end referred to by me when I addressed you at the last Annual Meeting, namely, an improvement in the Agency Commission Terms and certain Concessions to Proposers and Policyholders, combined with a policy or more widespread publicity, a good start in which was made in the interest aroused by the Company's Jubilee Celebrations reported in the newspapers throughout the country and the publication and distribution of a Short Illustrated History of its career. Practically the whole of this increase in the business has been effected during the last six months of the year, and you will be glad to know that the volume of Proposals received weekly continues to be well maintained and there is every likelihood that the business of the current year will break even the record of last year.

The Revenue Account shows the total income of the Company from all sources to be over Rs. 115 1/2 lakhs out of which the net income from premiums is over Rs. 83 1/2 lakhs showing an increase of nearly Rs. 5 1/4 lakhs on the figure of the previous year, and leaving out of account the refund of Income-Tax of Rs. 3 1/4 lakhs received in 1923 in respect of the Company's operations during the previous Triennium and credited to Interest in that year, the net income from Interest and Rents shows an increase of over Rs. 2 lakhs.

The net result of the year's operations is that the Funds have been increased by over Rs. 37 Lakhs. You will be interested to know that the addition to the Funds on account of excess of Income over Expenditure during the Triennium just ended is no less than Rs. 116 1/2 lakhs as compared with the corresponding addition during the previous Triennium of Rs. 86 1/2 lakhs.

The net Interest Yield on the Funds as stated in the Report is 5.3 per cent as compared with 5.8 per cent. in the previous year, and if you will allow me, I will explain in detail what at first sight might strike one as an unfavourable feature though it is not really so. As pointed out in the Report this is partly accounted for by the Company's taking credit in the transfer to the Life Assurance Funds of a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs odd out of the amount of appreciation in the Investments since the last Valuation to which I am about to refer. Other factors which have contributed to this result are firstly that in the previous year credit was taken in calculating the percentage of Interest Yield for a proportion of the Rs. 3 1/4 lakhs received as a refund of Income Tax in that year but really applicable to the years of the previous Triennium, and secondly that in both the years 1923 and 1924 the amount of Super Tax paid was inapplicable to the year of account only. After making adjustments for the excess receipts and payments shown in the Revenue Accounts of the years 1923 and 1924 respectively, but inapplicable to the year of account, the true interest yields for the two years are 5.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent. respectively and the reduction in the true yield of last year is more than accounted for by the increase in the Life Funds on taking credit for a proportion of the appreciation in the Values of the Securities during the last three years.

I now desire to make a few remarks on the Company's Investment Position to-day. In addressing you a year ago, I drew your attention to the Improvement in the Company's Investment Position at that time, and the position to-day shows a very considerable improvement even over the position then. Taking the Investments at market value as at 31st December last it was found that out of the Investment Reserve Fund of over Rs. 38 1/2 lakhs only some 5 1/2 lakhs was actually required to cover the difference between the Market Values of the Securities as at 31st December last and the Values at which they appear in the Balance Sheet, and as a consequence we had at that date a Free Reserve of nearly Rs. 33 lakhs available to cover possible future depreciation in the Values of our Securities. This, I am sure you will agree, shows an Investment Position of great strength, and a point which I desire to emphasize in this connection is that never before at the close of a Triennium has the Company found itself with a Free Reserve in the Investment Reserve Fund over and above the amount necessary to provide for depreciation in Securities to that date.

In all the circumstances your Directors considered that if over and above the amount required to meet the difference between the aggregate Market Values of the Securities and the aggregate Book Values at which they stand in the Balance Sheet, a Free Reserve of about Rs. 15 lakhs were retained in the Investment Reserve Fund, this would be amply sufficient towards meeting any possible depreciation in the Company's Investments during the next three years. It was accordingly decided to take credit for the appreciation to the extent of Rs. 18 lakhs odd and transfer this amount to the Life Assurance Funds on the express condition that the whole of this amount would be utilized towards strengthening the Valuation Basis in view of the lower interest yield now obtainable from Investments. While on this subject I would also like to point out that the Company has in its Properties in Bombay and elsewhere a further source of financial strength, as credit is taken for them as Assets in the Balance Sheet at their cost price only, and at a very conservative estimate their present Market Values must be at least Rs. 15 lakhs in excess of the Book Values.

I may says that the position to-day is even more satisfactory than it was at 31st December last since at to-day's Market Rates the aggregate Market Values of our Securities actually exceed the aggregate Book Values, and the whole of the Investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 20 1/2 lakhs therefore exists at the present moment as a Free Reserve towards future fluctuations."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas seconded the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER'S GRIEVANCE.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji expressed his gratification at the prosperous report, but contended that the shareholders did not get the same ratio of dividend as the policyholders. The shareholders were the founders of the Company and investors of a large capital and he appealed to the Directors to increase the dividend by taking a certain portion from the Reserve Fund.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. N. H. Moos said he had attended the shareholders' annual meeting for the last seven years and as far as he could remember the shareholders got the same dividend in spite of the fact that the Company had been carrying crores of rupees to the Reserve Fund. Out of Rs. 33 lacs available to cover future fluctuations in the current Report, the Directors had decided to carry Rs. 18 lacs towards Life Assurance Fund. He, therefore moved an amendment to carry only Rs. 16 lacs towards Life Assurance Fund and the balance towards the increase of dividend of the shareholders.

BOUND BY TRUST DEED.

The Chairman pointed out that the Directors were in full sympathy with the shareholders, but under the Trust Deed which was made 50 years ago when the Company was founded, their hands were tied down by Clause 129 that 9/10th of the profits should go to the policyholders and only 1/10th to the shareholders towards the payment of dividend. He urged both policyholders and shareholders to co-operate with the Board of Directors to find out means to increase the dividend of the shareholders.

Sir Purshotamdas assured Mr. Moos that his suggestion which he embodied in his amendment would be considered by the Directors, provided there was no legal bar against it and Mr. Moos withdrew his amendment.

The proposition was then put to vote and was carried unanimously.

A dividend of 30 per cent was then agreed to, and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. J. A. Kay were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING POSTPONED.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was then held with a view to modify certain clauses of Articles of Association and on the suggestion of the Chairman it was postponed until two months after the issue of the Trienniel Report.

FOREIGN TRADE OF U. S.

The following satistics covering foreign trade of the United States have been received by cable from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, and are being sent to you for whatever use you wish to make of them.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

	$
Total exports from the United States, February 1925	371,000,000
Total imports into the United States, February, 1925	334,000,000
Excess of exports over imports	37,000,000

TRADE WITH INDIA:

	$
Exports to India from United States, February, 1925	1,800,000
Imports from India to United States, February. 1925	13,900,000
Excess of imports over exports	12,100,000

Some of the more important items exported from the United States to India during the month were as follows:—

Canned milk	29,0000 lbs.
Canned fish	455,000 lbs.
Canned fruits	148,000 lbs.
Rubber tires, tubes and casings	2,000 pcs.
Lubricating oil	157,000 gals.
Kerosene oil	22,000 gals.
Iron and steel (wire, nails, bolts, pipes, sheets)	346,000 lbs.
Machinery, valued at	$300,000
Automobiles and trucks	134 pcs.
Dyes	239,000 lbs.

Some of the more important imported from India to the United States during the month were as follows:—

Goatskins	3,381,000 lbs.
Tea	968,000 lbs.
Shellac	1,049,000 lbs.
Raw jute	8,000 tons
Burlap	42,700,000 lbs.

TRADE WITH CEYLON:

	$
Exports to Ceylon from United States, February, 1925	108,000
Imports from Ceylon to United States, February, 1925	3,221,000
Excess of imports over exports	3,123,000

Among the items exported from the United States to Ceylon during the month were included.

Automobiles and trucks	37 pcs.

Among the items imported to the United States from Ceylon during the month were included.

Tea	1,416,000 lbs.
Rubber	3,600,000 lbs.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

A DRASTIC CUT.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Honorary General Secretary B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association, has sent the following to us for publication:—

The Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway has by a recent circular promulgated new leave rules in supersession of the rules which were in force from 1st January 1922. By these New rules the so-called menial staff all over the broad and metre gauge and the block signalmen, assistant block signalmen and Shunters of the Bombay local centre are at once deprived of their right of accumulative privilege leave which they hitherto enjoyed. These rules are to have a retrospective effect from 1st January 1924. Old rules provided for accumulative privilege leave up to the extent of three months in case of this staff. The staff was not really satisfied even with that provision. They wanted (1) accumulative privilege up to the extent of three months, (2) Sick leave on half pay and (3) Casual leave the privileges which were allowed to the clerical staff.

The Agent instead of revising the old rules in the light of these just natural and reasonable demands has for reasons difficult to understand now applied a drastic cut to the hard-earned and therefore well-deserved privileges of these poor class of employees. The so-called menial staff is not a small negligible lot but really consists of thousands of men spread all over the two great systems of these Railway. Saddled with ever increasing work and responsibility these men work hard under the hot sun and the heavy showers exposed to frequent risks to health and even to life and thus help to make this great service safe and regular for the general public. There is no earthly reason why they should be thus deprived of what little privilege they used to enjoy so far and further how does it stand to reason that these people should be denied the privilege of sick leave on half pay and ordinary casual leave? Do they not have illness while in the company's service and often has a result of very hard work, poor food, insufficient clothing and exposure? Do they not need rest, treatment and even some nutritive food during and for some time after the illness Do they really save anything out of their bare-living wages which could help them in the our of need and distress? These considerations of humanity must certainly weigh with any administration which claims to be liberal and sympathetic and provisions must surely and soon be made for (1) accumulative privilege leave, (2) sick leave on half pay and (3) casual leave.

Further the Agent should give his prompt attention to the bitter complaints made by the staff all over the two systems about the hopeless inadequacy of relieving staff both Clerical and menial and immediately adopt measures to adequately meet the present day requirements. To advance a plea of hard times and economy in a matter of vital importance like this is indeed highly in-human. During my recent tour on Cawnpore-Achnera Section I heard bitterest complaints from clerical and particularly menial staff about inadequacy of leave reserve and consequent great difficulties in obtaining leave at or about the time when it is required. The D. T. S. on this District has adopted a strange system of granting 'leave by turn' One can understand promotions by turn but here you have leave also by turn. One pointsman of Collector-Gunge (Cawnpore) in reply to his three applications for leave was at last told that his turn was fortieth and that he must wait till his turn came. A train clerk at Anwargung (Cawnpore) had to send about two or three paid messages to D. T. S. so has to be relieved in case of emergency. The leave reserve on this District I am told, is not more than 15 to 18 per cent. and has they have fairs about 100 days in a year at different Stations in this district the whole of this reserve is for so many days utilized in working the extra fair traffic. Therefore the case of traffic staff on this district in matter of leave arrangements is really pitiable and deserves prompt and sympathetic handling at the hands of the Agent.

As for the block sign lmen Assistant block signalmen and shunters of the Bombay local section from Virar to Kolaba they are mostly up countrymen coming from far-off districts of U. P. The Bombay public is well aware of the hard, strenuous and highly responsible work these people are doing day and night to keep going one of the most important arteries of the Bombay Local services. According to the new rules they are deprived of their rights of accumulative privilege leave. Being up-countrymen they find it difficult to avail themselves of 10 days casual leave which is yet allowed to them for the simple reason that they will have to spent 7 or 8 days out of 10 in the journey to their distant homes and back. Then one month privilege leave also becomes practically useless to these people for the above reason as also for want of sufficient savings out of their bare-living wages earned during 11 months. This important service is therefore also much discontented and quite naturally.

I therefore most earnestly appeal to the Agent to sympathetically consider the case of these thousands of poor hard-worked people who indeed form the main machinery of the service and ensure to them the privileges of three months accumulative leave, sick leave on half pay and casual leave and in case of block signalmen and shunters of the Bombay local section, accumulative privilege leave up to the extent of three months and thus place them on par with the clerical staff in the matter of leave privileges.

GUARD YOUR RIGHTS.

MR. JAYAKAR AMONG POSTAL CLERKS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club was held in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir on Saturday last. Mr. Jaykar presiding. The Hany. Secretary read the Annual Report which was adopted by the meeting with certain changes proposed by some members.

Mr. Jaykar in the course of his speech remarked that he saw in the gathering of workers before him the realization of Indian solidarity of which Lord Morley spoke years ago. The meeting, he added, was an example of the kind where men of all communities came together for common purpose. He referred to the courtesy of the workers towards the public especially as it appeared to him in contrast with the Police Department, which however was none the less supposed to serve the public. The demand for compensatory allowance to which a reference was made in the Annual report appeared to him far more reasonable than those 52 allowances which an indefatiguable M.L.C. has recently earthed out, sanctioned for the men in the other services for reasons so ridiculous that he was sorry that Government could not sanction for those men one more allowance namely, "Idleness Allowance." He further expressed his satisfaction at the introduction of the Library and the debates in the Club and added that these Institutions were very much availed of by members as was evident from the Annual Report. The report, he said, was "A literary piece and a faultless document." The introduction of the Advisory Board in the Local G. P. O. brought the Officers and the representatives of the staff together, for exchange of views and was a unique thing. Such exchange of views, he thought, would greatly decrease the amount of narrowness of views, and petty jealousies prevailing in the official circle, which was brought to his notice elsewhere. Lastly, he asked the members to do their duty loyally, yet with dignity and self-respect which was not at all incongruous with the idea of loyalty. In a free country like England, even the lowest worker had his rights and the worker was always vigilant to see that his rights were not invaded. Mr. Jaykar in the end announced a donation of Rs. 100 to the Club.

DON'T FAIL TO READ IN NEXT SUNDAY CHRONICLE

A FURTHER INSTALMENT OF THE THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY

"THE CHAPEKAR BROTHERS"

(Story of the murder of Mr. Rand I.C.S., and Lt. Ayerst in 1897)

BY GEORGE NUNDY, M.A., LL.D.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS IN SEMI-FINAL

WEDNESDAY'S DULL GAME.

A poor attendance witnessed the replay between the Eastern Telegraphs and the I. L. I. and the absentees did not miss much. After a poor display the Telegraphs ran out winners by three goals to one and this score was a fair index of the play. The winners had it their own way for all the time except the last fifteen minutes when the I. L. I combined well and exerted continuous pressure on the opposing defence obtaining their only goal in that period.

The Telegraphs had rearranged their team Williams coming left inner and Lobo going to the right wing, while Havelock took up the centre position. This formation was an improvement which could be seen by their aggressiveness mainly the outcome of combined play between Williams and Havelock. The backs did not have much to do owing to the careful play of the halves Sebastian being untiring in his efforts. Natividade was responsible for some timely clearances and used his feet to advantage.

For the I. L. I. Martin and Ferrao were reliable, the former clearing the ball promptly. Their forwards showed clever stick but always had a tendency to bunch together and to hang on too long.

Even play after the bully off was followed by a movement towards the I. L. I. goal which experienced some anxious moments. Williams opened the score for the Telegraphs after an unsuccessful short corner and Cyril increased the lead following a scramble in front of the goal, the ball dribbling over.

The Telegraphs resumed command over the game after the five minutes' rest but could get an opening, J. Pontis and Martin being on the alert. Midway throughout the moiety J. Pontes went up to help his forward line and matters improved for his side. Jacob got through on two occasions but was baulked by Natividade who booted clear. Diago had an open chance when the goalie miskicked but could not control the ball. Peter sent across a nice pass which was redirected by Amaral to Jacob who scored a fine goal with a first timer. This encouraged the I. L. I. to further efforts and it was now for the Telegraphs to defend their charge. A breakaway produced a short corner against the I. L. I. which was converted by Williams, the ball just crossing the line. The final whistle put a stop to some long hitting between the backs.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS:—Natividade; Lewis and Gonsalves- Augustine, Sebastian and Coutinho; Lobo Cyril, Havelock, Williams and Marshall.

I. L. I.:—Robert; J. Pontes and Martin; L. Coutinho, Ferrao, and D. Pontes; Peter, Jacob, Amaral, Diago and Wilfred.

Referees: Messrs. Nagporewala and Moloney.

ALL-INDIA DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, April 7.

Jacob has been appointed Captain of the All-India Davis Cup team, which will include Doctor Andreae and Jagat Mohan Lal who is at present on his way to England. Vane Percy will be manager.—Reuter.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

In a 10-round contest at the Globe Theatre, to-night, Dixie Kid beat Clarry Neil on points over the 10-round at lightweight. In the course of a preliminary contest the referee King left the hall taking exception to the remark of one of the spectators. Efforts made to induce him to return were unavailing, and his place was taken by another referee.—A. P.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

R. B. L. J. APTE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

POONA CITY, April 8.

The election of the office-bearers of the Poona City Municipality took place this evening and resulted in Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte being elected as President, and Dr. Naidu, Vice-President for the next three years ending in March 1928.

Dr. Phatak was elected Chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. Lele Shastri Chairman of the School Board for the next year.—A.P.

MINOR MAHARAJAH OT BHAVNAGAR.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

H. H. the Minor Maharajah of Bhavnagar and his brothers, accompanied by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. They are leaving for England by S. S. "Naldera" on Saturday next. The Maharajah and his brothers will stay in England for several years for their education.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO. LTD.

The undersigned request all the Shareholders of the Company, who are entitled to vote to be present at the Annual General Meeting convened by the Company on THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1925, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) at Company's Registered Office opposite Old Bombay Bank where questions of great interest to the Shareholders are going to be discussed.

CAWASJI S. MINIBECK.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1925.

MERE KITE-FLYING.

The speeches of Lord Birkenhead resemble the performance of an ambidexterous artist who plays two tunes on the same keyboard; the listener is astonished at the meaning of the music while being quite clear that two strains essentially incompatible, are produced by the same pair of hands. In response to Lord Olivier's motion on the Bengal Ordinance, the Secretary of State gave a defence of that monstrous measure adding to it what has been called an invitation to Mr. C. R. Das to co-operate with him. The term "invitation" implies a generous attitude but it was used by Lord Birkenhead in a loose and inchoate sense. Mr. Das met it by a counter-invitation suggesting to Lord Birkenhead the importance of weeding out the causes of revolutionism which in India is, considering the provocation, a surprisingly small phenomenon. While these shapeless courtesies were in progress, Lord Birkenhead was favouring the aggrandisement of the Services in India and constituting them into a body above the final discipline and control of the Indian Government. When in 1917 Mr. Montagu was forging the Reform Scheme it was a shrewd European-Colonel Pugh of Calcutta, who said that the contest was really one for power between twelve-hundred civilians and the educated classes in India. We strongly hold that the belief of the Civil Service that they are the disinterested champions of the masses rests on an imbecile presumption, and it is the educated classes who know and promote the interests of the people as a whole against the raid of the foreigner in administration and in trade Lord Birkenhead's attitude is puzzling only when we regard the "invitation" as a genuine effort at the understanding of the Indian problem; and, simultaneously with his pregnant invitation, he is making heroic efforts to stabilise a hostile corporation on terms disastrous to the country. The terrible inconsistency between platitude and conduct makes us wonder at the easy speculation of optimists over what has been called an event of first-class significance. To Mr. Das has been ascribed the honour of a recantation while all he has done is to issue a reiteration of his faith in non-violence. Lord Birkenhead has given it his condescending approval but as far as open overtures go all that his lordship has done is to misconstrue Mr. Das's words as slow evidence of his readiness to support repression. That is why immediately after the reply of Mr. Das, papers like the "Statesman" have been describing it in large type as "Mr. Das's refusal." Mr. Das could refuse nothing because he was offered nothing, and the phrase "invitation" seems to have caused a havoc of ill-founded buoyancy. Let us recall Lord Birkenhead's words:—"I ask Mr. Das to go forward, and co-operate with the Government in repressing the violence he deprecates. If he will do that he will find his way open and easy for what we all desire—namely, co-operation between the British Government and Indian political parties with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire upon an understanding of real and honest partnership." Mr. Das is invited to "go forward" and the rest of the admonition means anything or nothing. while Lord Birkenhead's statement that there was no unanimous condemnation in India of the Ordinance and that only criminals could feel any grievance over it, reduces his grief to the verge of inanition.

Lord Birkenhead's words are elevated in tone but pointless in drift. Public credulity is, however, so strong that the exchange of pronouncements has been regarded as an evidence of private negotiations of a significant character. We would advise the public not to stake two much on these pleasant conjectures. Expectations have been further stirred by the questions of fervent busy-bodies in Parliament like Colonel Wedgwood who sincerely hope that some way may be found out of the deadlock on India by the courageous intervention of the Conservative Party. Thus Colonel Wedgwood draws attention to the suggestion (whose suggestion we do not know) that Mr. Das and Mahatma Gandhi should visit England simultaneously with the Viceroy. Lord Winterton avoiding his supercilous manner, remarks that "better understanding between the two countries was obviously hoped for". If there is something statesmanlike enshrined in the interior of this trite sentiment, all we can say is that our sense of vision is not equal to it. Considering the drastic nature of the remedy required and the steady way in which the irresponsibility of the Services is being fortified we fear that the public is being deceived by inferences, and that Government cannot yet be persuaded to accept Mr. Das's appeal that for the extinction of all emotions of violence there should be a radical change in the system of government. Is the Bengal Ordinance or any other refinement of savage repression a cure for the spirit of physical revolt which is all too feeble in India according to British standards? If the Ordinance could settle the question, every Indian would support it without murmur, so ineradicable is their general scorn for the arts of violence after the coming of the Mahatma. Indeed it is diverting to see Lord Birkenhead preaching the error of violence to India and commending Mr. Das on his commonplace adjuration of physical-force remedies. Let us be done with patronising cant and expedient platitude, though the utterance dimly shines even in the words of Lord Birkenhead as the utilitarian homage of the West to the doctrine of conquering peace expounded by Gandhiji. In the flourish of speech and explication between Mr. Das and Lord Birkenhead, common ground is so slender that we had better not build upon them. Secret covenants secretly arrived at can be of no good to the world.

In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom and no doubt in response to that maxim the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has spoken a few words in his Kumbakonam conversations upon the prospects. As a ailing statesman who harbours malice towards none and charity towards all, his words, so uncomplimentary to Swarajists, will of course receive cable-attention. Even before he is sure of Lord Birkenhead's attitude, he has delivered sage opinion disparaging the title of Swarajists to share in the stunt of a Conference at Whitehall. We agree with him that there is "no use" sending a deputation before we know what Lord Birkenhead means by his sentiments of wizardly patronage. "He could not say whether the Swarajists would agree to the proposal of a deputation since Pundit Motilal Nehru had already shut his doors against all such ideas until an invitation came from Whitehall for a deputation." He does not like the Swarajists or their leader Pundit Motilal who is alleged to have shut his door, but he is inclined to be a Swarajist if they dropped one or two things from their plan, like wrecking the constitution. One or two things have about it the distinction of Sastrian sanity because in a great pronouncement there should be an elastic margin. For the time being he would like to be a Swarajist—"almost" because he has no view of exhaustive finality; but the Swarajists must not think of wrecking the constitution, or, in other words, of obstruction all round. There is no in consistency about Mr. Sastri because he was always willing to be a non-co-operator if Mahatma Gandhi gave up non-co-operation and he would probably be an Independent if the Independents gave up their alleged independence. He would oblige if only parties retain their name and renounce their distinctive principles. But whether there should be any deputation to England at all or there is going to be an array of party-deputations from India to mock the national cause by evidences of split depends upon the genuineness of Lord Birkenhead's diplomatic overtures. Meanwhile the significance of the Lee-lit enthusiasm of the Secretary of State is clearer than the inference of eminent soothsayers. The British Government have never been guilty of creating any abdominal bulge in the Indian peasant. The Lee legislation of Lord Birkenhead has pierced another hole in the tax-payer's belt to suit his dwindling waist, and while that is the commanding fact of the situation, we should not make too much of imagined negotiations which to be at all successful must involve a recantation of heresy on the part of the Secretary of State. Those who are pleased at the music of the bleating are going to be disappointed at the delivery of the wool.

THE NEW MENACE

While Lord Reading is proceeding to England for a futile joy-ride at the expense of the Indian tax-payer and proposes to discuss the grave problem of enhancing the emoluments of the uncovenanted services whose grievances alone worry the noble peers of England, the menace in South Africa grows serious and ominous. Mistaking his phlegmatic equanimity for robust optimism, the Viceroy is busy despatching furtive and earnest "representations" to the Hertzog Government who genially respond by vigorous anti-Asiatic action; indeed, His Excellency has assured us that he is engaged in "delicate negotiations" with the Union Government and loyal M. L. A's. like Sir Purshottamdas and Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar consequently opposed, with becoming sense of responsibility generated by this august pronouncement, Mr. Patel's modest measure for the removal of racial discrimination in criminal trial of Europeans other than British subjects while Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari withdrew his motion regarding South Africa to help the Government. But the "delicate" nature of these negotiations is of an unusual kind; because while they are, in the Viceroy's words, likely to be jeopardised by "denunciations and threats" of Indians, they are capable of withstanding the strain of energetic anti-Asiatic measures of the South African Parliament. To the prying eyes of the anxious people of India, in fact, the "delicacy" of the negotiations appear so thin as to be beyond their narrow vision.

For while Lord Reading's Government are endlessly negotiating, the Union Government are resolutely legislating. In India it was understood that the Mines and Works Regulations Amendment Bill, dealing with the Colour Bar, was, with the Government's approval, referred to a Select Committee with a view to its modification on the lines suggested by General Smuts in his famous speech delivered a little over a month ago wherein he had warned the Government against gathering on their heads the hatred of all Asia and appealed for the avoidance of a stigma on the Asiatics on the strength of his agreement with Gandhiji. But it is clear now that the Hertzog Ministry is determined to carry the Bill through in its original form without any material alterations. In order to realise the manner in which this measure militates against the national honour of Indians and will, in practice, operate detrimentally to their economic well-being, it is essential to understand its full implications. The Bill, which such a protagonist of the Whites as General Smuts condemned as "a precedent of injustice, inequality and unfair deaing," is a short one containing only one section and was introduced in Parliament by Mr. Beyers, the Minister of Mines and Industries. It provides that "in such provinces or areas as may be specified in the regulations certificates of competency in any occupation..... shall not be granted to natives or Asiatics and the regulations.....may restrict certain classes of work to, and impose duties and responsibilities on, persons other than natives or Asiatics.....(and) generally apportion work as between natives and Asiatics and other persons respectively in respect of mines, works or machinery." When considered in relation with the principal Act which it seeks to amend the practical effect of the measure appear to be that in future no Asiatic could be employed as mine managers, overseers, surveyors, engineers or drivers—indeed, in any other capacity save that of common labourers; by withholding the certificate of competency on the basis of colour, it places on the Native and the Asiatic the brand of incompetency. Moreover, as General Smuts pointed out, the Bill gave the Government power by regulation to apportion the work in the mines and works between Whites on the one hand and Natives and Asiatics on the other and he held that after fifteen years of union it was a serious blow to a considerable population. That is a perfectly true description since the Bill gives the Minister of Mines a blank cheque to earmark any class of work as reserved for Europeans and to enjoin any industrialist to employ only those who conform to a particular standard of living, with the result that, with a stroke of his pen, numerous Indian wage-earners, powerless, voteless and peaceful as they are, would be instantly ousted from their settled employment and be debarred from honest means of earning their livelihood. Since the definitions of the words "mine" and "work" are sufficiently comprehensive so as to include every extractive industry and nearly any industry worked by mechanical power there is justification for the complaint of Sir D. Chaplin during the debate in the African Parliament, that the colour bar was being extended right and left to practically every industry. Nor is the purpose of the measure ambiguous since it deliberately aims at the economic annihilation of the mass of our countrymen in South Africa.

We are totally uninterested in the unreal parliamentary skirmishes and petty party manoeuvres of South African politics over this measure. Nor are we disposed to place the destinies of 1,40,000 of Indians in the hands of the unreliable and jingoistic General Smuts. Frankly we are not sure how far General Smuts' opposition to the present measure is prompted by genuine feelings and how far by the established parliamentary principle that it is the business of the Opposition to oppose. General Smuts has held office and attended Imperial Conferences and we know what his sympathy for the Asiatics amounted to as judged by its results. Even in the speech opposing the Bill, the General proudly proclaimed that his whole political career had been devoted to making white civilisation secure in the country. He has never been opposed, in principle, to the policy of differentiation against the Asiatics which, as General Hertzog says, has been adopted for years. General Smuts' present attitude, therefore, is not traceable to any abhorrence of the stigma of racial inferiority since both he and the Premier have ruled out ethical considerations as not altogether relevant to their main business of preserving white civilisation; it is due to the fact that it would produce undesirable reactions without benefiting the Whites. Nor is he altogether free from moral responsibility for the invidious and humiliating discrimination against which he now protests. Mr. Beyers showed in his speech while moving the Bill that the mining regulations of previous Governments also affected the coloured men and that he proposed to embody in an Act what his predecessors had done by regulations. While the innocent plea of continuity cannot hold water, we cannot help thinking that the righteous accounts in which General Smuts denounced the measure would have had greater value if while in office, he had not behaved like a Colossus striding the narrow world of pigmy Natives and Asiatics and a god-father of White Imperialism in Africa. Nor can Lord Readng with his one eye on strengthening the hold of the Services on India and another on tilting at imaginary anarchist windmills in Bengal in Quixotic manner prove any more helpful. It is for the leaders of public opinion in India to devise effective and immediate measures to resist the rising tide of White arrogance and save what remains of the national status and economic rights of their countrymen in South Africa. Any delay is bound to be disastrous.

Notes of the Day.

Storm in a Teapot.

As a result of Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar's sapient delineation of the genesis of the Independent Party, a pretty little fray has ensued within its rank regarding the claim of honour for the creation of a split in the Nationalist bloc. In the vein of Lord Reading who proclaimed his sole responsibility for the Ordinance, the Dewan Bahadur assured his audience with a suppressed feeling of pride that he was "instrumental" in bringing the Independent Party into being. That claim having been immediately challenged by Mr. Sanmukhum Chetty, the able whip of the Party, Mr. Rangachariar has explained that his humorous professions of appearing in the role of a miscreant were prompted by the wholesome reflection that in Bombay, they all castigated Mr. Jinnah and that consequently he took upon his own heroic shoulders some of the onerous responsibility simply to relieve the overburdened Mr. Jinnah. While we are strictly neutral on this domestic squabble and would not mind the credit being equally divided among all Independents who have renounced part of their sturdy independence to form a party, we cannot be altogether indifferent to another aspect of this controversy. Mr. Rangachariar observes that Mr. Chetty is anxious to make out that the split between the Swarajists and Independents is only a difference while for him it reaches down to fundamental issues, namely, the policy of obstruction. But no one need form a new party for the mere pleasure of not being dubbed obstructionists and a policy should have something more vital and concrete as its basis than a difference with a Swarajist tactic. If obstruction is futile because it does not make Government impossible, are sporadic gestures of dissatisfaction and accommodating compromise more effective in creating a breach in the bureaucratic citadel? And will the Independents turn Swarajist when there are

ART HORIZON.

AWAKENED CONSCIOUSNESS.

The public meeting for the Prix de Delhi proposals for the encouragement of Indian art, the appeal issued by the Bombay Architectural Association and the frequency and popularity of arts and crafts exhibitions, the Congress arts and crafts exhibition now to be followed by exhibitions by the Bhagini Samaj and the bigger one, the Gujarat Arts and Crafts at Surat, all indicate the consciousness that begins to realise the necessity of restoring art to its legitimate place in the plans for national advancement. This consciousness, if it is to be utilised as a permanent force, needs constant and dispassionate guidance. The tendency for diffused, overlapping and aimless work as an outcome of the newly awakened enthusiasm may be usefully directed, if not fully controlled, by defined work. The work requires not only consciousness but conscience as well, the conscience that cannot sleep over its responsibilities.

Prix de Delhi.

The Prix de Delhi proposals provide the necessary objective. It is probably the first practical proposal for co-ordinating the endeavours made for the development of Indian arts and crafts. Selected students from the different provinces of India should, it suggests, meet at a Central Institute at Delhi and prosecute their post-graduate studies under the supervision of their own masters. The public meeting in its support has passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting calls attention of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India to the claims of the Indian artists suggested in the scheme for encouragement of Indian Art known as the Prix de Delhi.

"This meeting condemns any action or attempt on the part of the Government of India or the Chief Architect or Engineer of New Delhi to deprive Indian artists of this side of their legitimate claims in the scheme and calls attention of the Government of Bombay to the necessity of taking prompt measures for ensuring the claims of the Indian artists.

"This meeting calls the attention of the India Society in London to the necessity of prompt measures on their part for the scheme proposed at the Conference Indian Art organised by the Society at Wembley."

The Object.

The following Committee has been appointed for carrying on correspondence and to attend to the preliminaries for the proper representation of the claims of Indian artists:—Mr. S. R. Bomanji, M. R. Jayakar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. G. K. Mahatre and Kallianji C. Damji, Mr. K. H. Valiani as Secretary. The Committee it is expected submit shortly its proposals before the public. We may then await their publication before any suggestions could be offered on them. But the object with which these proposals have been made may be, in the mean time, explained. Space has, however, not given the reasons this time. It must be left for a future opportunity.

Indian Architecture

The Bombay Architectural Association has published an appeal to those in authority in the Municipality, Indian States and the Government to give a lead to the public in this matter and "we respectfully

(Continued on page 8.)

reasonable chances of obstruction ... ing in wrecking the constitution to ... again, inconsistently enough, they ... irrevocably opposed? Mr. Ranga ... cannot have it both ways: he see ... prove too much.

Indians as Thugs.

In a recent issue, the "Mombasa ... has, with obvious pains, grown trem... ly satirical about communal unity i... and has laboriously attempted to ... series of jokes meant to evoke the ... laughter of the Kenya Whites. It ... of some "famous pact recently c... in India" between the Muslims and ... and of some fracas in "a cemetry" ... and here comes the crushing joke—i... of the "special endearment" of ... communities. With bitter sarcasm ... Swift would have envied, the paper ... "the peace and loving unity" tha... prevail as during "the Moghul and ... *invasions*" when "the original Bhils ... dians and other real pioneers of In... come into their rightful possession ... cordance with the logical reasons g... Indian possessions in Kenya." It ... realised now, if it was not clear at ... set, why this innuendo of cynical ... directed against nationalist India. ... lity," continues the paper in thi... ironical vein, "is claimed by local In... the same lines as accorded to tw... millions of untouchables in India. ... same lines silver-tongued Sastri sits ... dinner with his Bhil sweeper or Mr ... consorts in her drawing room w... nautch girls of—": whether the vac... indicates the exhaustion of literary ... and lack of geographical knowled... merely another piece of elaborate ... more than we can say but in an... betrays an elegant sense of humour ... keeping with the refinement and cu... which the Kenya Whites have becom... throughout Africa and Asia. Not ... Swarajists forgotten; their e... against coercive legislation prom... paper to the silly remark that Go... should allow "Swarajists to legalise ... murder or even Thuggism, *a deliq... creation of those who consider t... competent to govern*—until Japan ... hand and super-imposed a nice s... governance." We marvel at the i... rogance and impertinence of a w... could indict a peaceful and civilise... as one given over to the pastime ... robbery. But for a champion of I... imperialism, which has ruthlessly ... the poor and helpless native of Ke... best, we suggest, not to speak of T... Thugs at any rate made no mora... sions of trusteeship over those wh... fleeced.

TOWARDS EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT.

26 P. C. LEVY ON GERMAN GOODS SUSPENDED

NEW SYSTEM SUBSTITUTED.

LONDON, April 7.

The House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution moved by Mr. Churchill suspending the German Reparation Recovery Act, 1921, which imposed a 26 per cent. levy on German imports into England and substituting an alternative method not involving payments by individual merchants without prejudicing the rights of the British Government in respect of the Act. Mr. Churchill said the Act produced over 25 millions sterling for the British Treasury. The new arrangement was due to Germany's desire for the method acceptable to her and in fact the levy, owing to the revival of Anglo-German trade, had latterly been producing more than the British share of reparations. Government was satisfied that the German Government would co-operate loyally in working the new system which would produce the same results as the levy with far less friction and disturbance of international trade. The arrangement was a small step towards European appeasement and restoration.

Mr. William Graham (Labour) and Mr. Lloyd George both approved of the new arrangement. The sole dissentient was Sir Frederic Wise who asked whether the Dominions had been consulted with regard to the suspension of the levy.

The House of Lords carried, without discussion, a resolution similar to Mr. Churchill's.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, April 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of Exchequer, moved a resolution to suspend the operation of certain sections of the German Reparations Recovery Act which is rendered necessary by the adoption of the Dawes' Scheme. He said the Reparations Recovery Act commonly known as 26 per cent. levy, had produced an increasing flow of reparation payments which we had been able to set against the instalments of our debts payment to the United States. Over 25 million sterling had been produced by its agency for the British Treasury. There was now no doubt about the ability of Germany to make full payments at proper periods fixed by the Dawes' Commission, and he himself believed that there was very little ground for doubting her willingness to make all such payments. Difficulty arose not in the collection of payments of reparation by Germany in marks, but in payment of reparations across the Frontiers in the currencies of the various States to which they were destined. That was the main limiting factor at present on the discharge of reparations according to the Dawes' Scheme by Germany. Payments in cash had, therefore, to be supplemented by payments in kind and payments in kind presented many difficulties of their own through the reaction which they created upon the national industry or might create upon the national industry of the receiving country. It was obviously impossible, for instance, for this country which was a great coal exporting country to imitate France and Italy in making reparations in the form of deliveries in coal, but we absorbed, in the ordinary course of trade, considerable quantities of German goods. The Reparations Recovery Act enabled us to make a proportion of the value of those importations for reparations purposes.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Such was the position when the present Government assumed office. No sooner had they taken office than there was submitted to them a draft Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Germany which had been skilfully and carefully negotiated in Berlin by the British Ambassador there, Lord D'Abernon. The provisions of this Treaty were important. They had been published and approved by all parties in that House. For the first time, in this Treaty we obtained formal and effectual recognition from a foreign country of the advantages which it enjoyed through the existence of our free trade system. Government was disposed to sign the Treaty. The German Government, however, attempted to make a condition of their signature that the Reparations Recovery Act should be abrogated, and they made various suggestions for alternative machinery. They were quite willing to pay the same sums as were being achieved under the Reparations Recovery Act, but they objected to the methods. None of the German alternative suggestions appeared to the British Government to be satisfactory. A deadlock ensued and German negotiators came over to London. Various alternative plans were discussed. Throughout these discussions the British Government could not give up the solid advantages which [illegible] ed under the Repar[illegible] without being conv[illegible] adventure, that they [illegible] slightest practical di[illegible] sult of the change. [illegible] established, they w[illegible] adopt any method [illegible] able to the German [illegible] not objected to by [illegible] mission. They were [illegible] gard to any alter[illegible] with the Reparati[illegible] any other quarter [illegible] and good offices [illegible] Letters were exch[illegible] Governments in th[illegible] rit. The German [illegible] their willingness [illegible] the Treaty was s[illegible] then over four m[illegible] and intricate ne[illegible]

FINANCE BILL

GOVT. ON INCREASE OF NOTE ISSUE.

CABINET APPROVES OF M. DEMONZIE'S PROPOSALS.

PARIS, April 7.

The preamble to M. Demonzie's Finance Bill admits that the legal limit of the note issue has been exceeded this year. This practice which has been rendered possible by the manipulation of various items of the weekly balance sheet of the Banque de France must be terminated. The banque demanded that the position between itself and the Treasury must be legally regularised. Government considers an increase of the note issue limit is indispensable to the integrity of the Banque's credit and the healthy administration of the country's finances.

The Cabinet has finally approved of M. Demonzie's financial proposals.—Reuter.

ALL EXCEPT WAGE-EARNERS LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX.

PARIS, April 7.

M. Demonzie announced in the Cabinet that the interest on new perpetual rents that might be issued to the subscribers of the voluntary ten per cent. capital tax had been fixed at three per cent. The issue would be at par and would not be exempt from taxation. All would be liable to income-tax with the exception of wage-earners. Those who did not subscribe a tenth part of their capital would be exceptionally taxed to the extent of the amount of their default. The subscription was to be payable quarterly for five years. M. Demonzie summed up the measure as imposing a maximum of option and a minimum of constraint.

The Bill embodying the proposals when tabled in the Chamber to-day will be immediately referred to the Finance Committee for report. Hence it will not be debated upon before Thursday or Friday. Socialists are submitting to the Committee a counter-project to provide for a ten per cent. capital levy, but this is simply a party demonstration. Socialists are expected to vote for M. Demonzie's Bill.—Reuter.

BILL REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

PARIS, April 7.

The Chamber has referred the Finance Bill to its Finance Committee for report. It has agreed at M. Demonzie's request to debate on the measure to-morrow "in view of the anxiety of public opinion."—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF M. HERRIOT.

PARIS, April 8.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber at length discussed the Finance Bill in the presence of M. Demonzie. It was suggested that articles of the Bill providing for the issue of four milliards worth of new bank notes should be treated as a separate Bill and adopted immediately, whilst the remainder of the measure providing for a "forced capital loan" should be further considered. M. Herriot refused to seperate the two portions of the Bill, and said that he would stake the existence of his Cabinet on the issue.

The Committee rose at early hour, this morning, when a communique was issued stating that the Committee, by 19 votes to 14, rejected the suggested separation of the Bill, but desired to study the measure devoted entirely to the improvement of the financial situation, and therefore reserved the right, whilst considering the remainder of the Bill, to examine any possible courter proposals.

The Committee again meets later.

—Reuter.

NO DEBATE IN CHAMBER STILL.

PARIS, April 8.

The Chamber was unable to debate the financial proposals to-day, as the Finance Committee is still considering them.—Reuter.

successful result of these was submitted to the House.—B. O. W.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

QUESTION RE. INCREASE IN PAY AND PENSIONS.

LONDON, April 7.

In the House of Commons, Sir Philip Richardson urged an increase of pay and pensions of Medical officers, particularly of those serving in India. He declared that the purchasing power of pay and pensions at present after allowing for the income-tax and the increased cost of living was smaller than in 1914 and this was the cause of a decline in the number of entrants for the Army Medical Corps.

Sir L. Worthington Evans replied that the decline was due to several causes, and he hoped that it would be possible to find a remedy without undue delay.—Reuter.

[illegible]ONS IN SERVICE AND [illegible]D PENSIONS.

[illegible]ONDON, April 7.

[illegible] for India has de[illegible]ns and invalid [illegible] and including [illegible] and Artillery [illegible]r the cost [illegible]ad of five [illegible]e deduc[illegible] since [illegible]nvalid [illegible]dical [illegible] all [illegible]at[illegible]

KURDISH REVOLT.

SHEIKH GAZALI BUSY

RESERVE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.

It is reported that Sheikh Gazali, the Persian Kurdish, has revolted in the vicinity of the frontier region of Mosul.

Four classes of reserve troops at Constantinople are being called out to deal with the Kurdish insurrection.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

HINDENBURG DECLINES NOMINATION.

BERLIN, April 7.

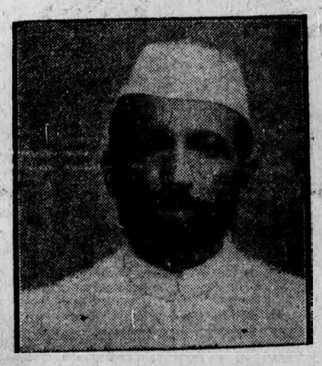
Despite German Nationals' desperate efforts. General Hindenburg has declined to accept the nomination for the Presidency. He declared that he does not intend, at his present age, to enter politics from which he has all his life remained aloof. His recommendation to the Nationals to adopt Dr. Jarres is likey to be adopted, but Dr. Jarres' prospect of beating Dr. Marx on 26th April is considered remote. It is understood that General Hindenburg's refusal was influenced by the absence of support of the German People's Party, one of whose leaders, Dr. Stressmann, pointed out the disastrous impression such candidacy would make on Europe. Later, the Nationals despatched von Tirpitz to Hanover to try to induce General Hindenburg to change his mind.—Reuter.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

GOING TO EUROPE FOR CHANGE.

DELHI, April 7.

Hakim Ajmal Khan left to-night for Pombay *en route* to Europe. He was seen off at the station by a large number of his friends and admirers, including Maulana Mohamed Ali and Mr. Asaf Ali and several other Congress workers.



Interviewed just before leaving, the Hakim Sahib said that his failing health had necessitated a change and this voyage was undertaken for a much needed change. He would spend most of his time in health resorts in Europe such as Karlsbad etc. and would also visit the Near East on his way back. Asked whether his journey had any political importance, he replied in the negative. Referring to the internal situation, he said that his heart bled to think of the present state of communal relations. He devoutly hoped that the miasmic conditions due to communal strife which had caused so much misery and wretchedness in the country would have vanished by the time of his return.—A. P.

NORTHERN SAGHALIEN.

COMPLETELY EVACUATED BY JAPANESE.

TOKIO, April 7.

The Japanese have completed the evacuation of Northern Saghalien in accordance with the recent Russo-Japanese Treaty.—Reuter.

LATE LORD RAWLINSON,

BODY TO BE TAKEN TO PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, April 7.

Lord Rawlinson's body will be placed aboard a destroyer at Spithead and taken to the Portsmouth dockyard where service tributes will be paid before the body is entrained for burial elsewhere.

SIR W. BIRDWOOD.

It is not expected that Sir William Birdwood will leave for India until autumn.—Reuter.

NEW BELGIAN CHAMBER.

BRUSSELS, April 7.

The new Chamber will consist of 78 Catholics, 77 Socialists, 24 Liberals, five extreme Flemings, two Communists and one Independent. The principal change in the Parties compared with the previous Chamber consists of a Socialist gain of seven and a Liberal loss of nine.—Reuter.

GOVERNORSHIP OF KENYA.

DECLINED BY SIR G. LLOYD?

MORE SPECTACULAR POST IN MIND.

LONDON, April 8.

The "Manchester Guardian" understands that the Governorship of Kenya has been offered to Sir George Lloyd following on the Colony's insistence on a first class man. It believes, however, that Sir George Lloyd has another more spectacular post in mind. —Reuter.

LORD BALFOUR'S VISIT TO PALESTINE.

HOMILY OF "THE TIMES."

LONDON, April 8.

Commenting on the conclusion of Lord Balfour's mission to Palestine, "The Times" refers to the absence of unpleasant incidents, and says that the determined attitude of the Administration in dealing with the trouble threatened by schools nipped in the bud the schemes of agitators who had hoped to follow the bad example of Egypt and introduce politics into class-rooms. Whatever may be said about black-flags and boycotts as political weapons the fact remains that the admirable restraint of the native population in the moment of national tension could scarcely have been expected on a similar occasion at Cairo or Calcutta, and if Arabs are capable of so much reason at such time, it seems incredible that the day is distant when they would approach the general question of a settlement in the same spirit. "The Times" adds that it is impossible to ignore the marked increase in the cooperation of peoples in the Near East during the last five years, and what Zaghlul Pasha says in Cairo to-day his would-be imitators in Jerusalem, Beirut and even Baghdad will repeat parrot-like to-morrow. Egypt and the three mandated territories of Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine present problems making a sympathetic Anglo-French understanding in the Near East most essential.—Reuter.

COTTON INDUSTRY OF U. S.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE PREDICTS INCREASE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

President Coolidge addressing the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association predicted an increase of business activity, and said he found in the present and future industrial situation a justification for the American tariff policy. He promised full assistance of Government in fighting boll-weevil and endorsed their proposal for co-operation among cotton-producing States. —Reuter.

COTTON GROWING IN IRAQ AND PALESTINE.

BRITISH EXPERTS REPORT.

LONDON, April 8.

In his report on his recent visit to Iraq, Mr. W. H. Himbury, General Manager, British Cotton Growing Association, says he is convinced that the Association's work in Iraq has established sound foundations. He anticipates a steady increase in the production of cotton, but the progress will be slow owing to the lack of drainage and irrigation and shortage of population. A New Syndicate's progress will be difficult and slow and therefore the association should continue to work at present and watch events. It does not consider the proposal to import labour from India and Egypt as feasible.

As regards Palestine, Mr. Himbury concludes that the prospects of cotton are practically nil, as a very large part of the country is arid and there is no labour. —Reuter's Special.

PRINCE LEAVES FREETOWN.

FREETOWN, April 7.

The "Repulse" sailed for Takaradi in the Gold Coast Colony. The Prince of Wales will be the first to enter the new harbour which is not yet quite completed. The construction of the harbour cost £2,700,000. —Reuter.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.

MADRAS, Apl. 8.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India accompanied by his personal staff arrived in Madras this morning by the Bombay Mail. His Excellency was received at the Central Station among others by the Presidency Port Officer Commanding Madras District, the Sheriff of Madras, the President of the Corporation and the Commissioner of Police. After all those present were introduced to His Excellency, the Governor-General inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the Regiment of the Lancashire Fusiliers. The usual salute of guns was fired from Fort. St. George. His Excellency leaves to-night by the Ceylon Boat Mail for Colombo *en route* to Lisbon.—(A.P.)

OPIUM SALES.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At opium sale 250 chests of Benares opium were sold. Total proceeds amounted to Rs. 11,92,750, the highest price per chest being Rs. 5,575, lowest Rs. 4,570 and the average Rs. 4,771.—A.P.

PRINCESS SUES HUSBAND

FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

CHARGES AGAINST COOCH BEHAR PRINCE.

CALCUTTA, April 8

The suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Devi against her husband Prince Victor Nityendra Narayan of Cooch Behar for the dissolution of her marriage on the grounds, it is alleged, of adultery and cruelty came on for hearing at the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Gregory when the preliminary question as to the jurisdiction of the Court to try the case was raised.

Mr. Langford James on behalf of the Princess, in opening the case, said that the parties were married under the Special Marriage Act on 18th April 1916 in Calcutta before the Marriage Registrar. After the marriage they lived at various places, Calcutta, Alipur, Darjeeling, Shillong and Ranchi. They last resided together at Ranchi. In August 1924 this petition was filed. At that time the Prince was residing at Darjeeling and the petitioner in Calcutta. Counsel said that as His Lordship had decided first to try the issue as to the jurisdiction of the court he would deal with that question first. It had been stated on behalf of the Prince that this court had no jurisdiction over litigants in matrimonial cases unless the litigants were domiciled within its jurisdiction. It had also been stated that the respondent was domiciled at Cooch Behar and that his wife, unless the marriage was dissolved, would take the husband's domicile and therefore this court would have no jurisdiction to entertain her petition for divorce. The second point taken by the respondent was that assuming that the jurisdiction of the court was not based on domicile but was based on residence, even then the court had no jurisdiction because the respondent was not residing within the matrimonial jurisdiction of this court at the time when the petition was filed.

ISSUES RAISED BY RESPONDENT

Mr. A. N. Choudhuri on behalf of the respondent read the following issues:—(1) Are the petitioner and the respondent domicile in British India? (2) Are the parties foreign subjects and if so can this court entertain the present proceedings? (3) Did the respondent reside within the matrimonial jurisdiction of this court at the date of the presentation of this petition? (4) Has the respondent a permanent residence in Calcutta? (5) Has the petitioner at the time of the presentation of the petition resided within the local limits of the ordinary appellate jurisdiction of this court Counsel for the respondent submitted that the residence must be permanent residence and not residence for particular purpose

Mr. Langford James submitted that the object of raising this question was to force the petitioner into the witness box. After citing cases Mr. Langford James submitted that under the Special Marriage Act, if the parties were duly married, there was only one way in which the marriage could be dissolved and that was to be found in section 17 of the Indian Divorce Act. The provisions of that Act were made applicable to the category of people who were married under the Special Marriage Act. The question of domicile did not arise at all. The question of domicile could only arise with regard to the case of a Christian marriage. The Prince could never come within the purview of the English Divorce Act. He had brought himself within the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act by contracting this marriage and all questions of domicile faded away. Of course the question of residence was of importance to see whether the court had jurisdiction or not. Mr. Langford James next submitted that the question of foreign subjects did not arise at all. Counsel said if they had chosen to marry in India under the Special Marriage Act there was an end of it. As regards the third issue Mr. Langford James submitted that was purely a question of fact and would be decided on evidence. He disputed the proposition that his client came down to Calcutta to present this petition.

Counsel had not concluded when the court rose.—A. P.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

LONDON, April 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Trevelyan Thomson with regard to Empire wireless, Mr. Mitchell Thomson said the Rugby high-power station was expected to be completed in November. The sites for beam stations for communication with Canada and South Africa were placed at the disposal of the Marconi Company, and the stations were due for completion early in October. The sites for beam stations for communication with India and Australia were submitted for the Company's approval, and these should be completed within nine months of the provision of the sites. The latest reports indicated that the South African and Canadian stations would be completed at about the same time as the corresponding stations here. Stations from India and Australia would probably not be ready before the end of the year or early in 1926. The Dominions had been invited to nominate representatives on the Permanent Committee, presided over by the Assistant Postmaster-General, to consider practical details of working the services, including, for example, routing messages and tariffs.—Reuter.

STILL FEARS ABDUCTION.

MUMTAZ AND BAWLA CASE.

PETITION AGAINST TRANSFERRENCE.

In connection with the petition which is to be presented to H. E. the Viceroy by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Counsel for accused Nos. 2 to 8 in the Bawla Murder Case, for the tranfer of the case from Bombay to another High Court in India, we understand that Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader for Mumtaz Begum, has also prepared a petition to be sent to H. E. the Viceroy praying him not to transfer the case from Bombay and assuring His Excellency that the Bombay atmosphere is in no way prejudicial to either party's interests.

DANGER TO PERSONAL SAFETY.

MUMTAZ'S APPREHENSION.

On Wednesday afternoon Mumtaz Begum accompanied by her mother Vazir Begum and step-father Mohmedali appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and presented an affidavit through Mr. K. F. Nariman, her Counsel setting forth grounds of opposition against the transfer of the case to any other province than Bombay. The affidavit being presented in the Magistrate's Chamber the exact grounds are not disclosed. It is said, however, that the affidavit contains the same grounds as set forth by Mumtaz Begum in her petition to H. E. the Viceroy, viz:—that the petitioner is in a delicate state of health that she still apprehended danger to her personal safety outside Bombay, that the Bombay City Police had made special arrangements for her protection in Bombay by lodging her in one of Mr. Bawla's houses which arrangements might not be possible elsewhere and that by the trial in Bombay the Judge and the Jury would have the advantage of appreciating the evidence by personally acquainting themselves with the topography of the site where the crime was committed.

The Crown Prosecutor too, it is understood, would oppose the application of the transfer of the case on behalf of the Government of Bombay.

BAWLA'S WILL IN COURT.

SUIT TO BE HEARD ON WEDNESDAY.

Before the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah at the High Court a petition was presented by Rukhiabai, the plaintiff, who is the mother of the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla for obtaining probate of the last will and testament of her deceased son. Messrs. Abdul Sukur Haji Rahimtulla and others (defendants) have filed caveats and they desire that the will should be strictly proved, as they contend that the deceased was not in a sound and disposing state of mind at the time when he made the said will

Mr. B. J. Desai with the Hon. Advocate-General Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the petitioner.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Dalvi instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. Bhagwati instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dahajabhai and Co., appeared for defendants 2 and 3.

Mr. J. H. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia appeared for Mumtaz Begum, one of the beneficiaries under the said will in support of the plaintiff.

When this suit was called on Mr. Bahadurji applied for a short adjournment to enable his clients to get ready for the trial of the case. Mr. Jinnah opposed the application on the ground that one of the witnesses who was a nurse and who was an important witness was going away. His Lordship allowed the suit to stand over till Wednesday next.

MUMTAZ ABANDONS HER CLAIM.

It is stated that Mumtaz Begum has abandoned her intention to claim the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 under the will of the late Mr. Bawla.

COUNCIL BILLS.

NO TENDERS.

BOMBAY, April 9.

A Press Communique states:—

There were no tenders at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday the 7th April 1925.

There will be no sale of Councils next week.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

AHMEDABAD, Apl. 8.

A crowded meeting of Jains was held last evening at Shrimali Vadi when all the Jain priests of the different Jain Upasaraya were present to celebrate the birthday of the last Jain Kirthankar Shri Mahavir. Acharya Shri Ajitsagar gave an interesting lecture on the life of Shri Mahavir which was applauded by all those present.

Another meeting of about 4,000 ladies and gentlemen was held under the presidency of Shriyut Sakarchand Manekchand Ghadioly. The President gave a long and interesting lecture on Shri Mahavir and dealt with the different aspects of religion and history of the time, when Shri Mahavir was born. The meeting dispersed after several other speakers had dealt with the subject.—(A.P.)

INDIA AND ENGLAND

OLIVIER ON FUNDAMENTAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

AMRITSAR, A CRUCIAL HISTORIC EVENT.

The following is the second of the series of articles on India which Lord Olivier, ex-Secretary of State for India, is contributing to the "Manchester Guardian."

Ten years before Mr. Montagu attacked the task of reform Lord Minto had spoken of the democratisation of Indian government as "a physical even more than a moral necessity." The practical question now is not whether the thing ought to be done, but, since, having regard to the familiar human forces of will and intelligence that have come into play, it is obvously bound to be done, what is the best way of doing it? When, after the Mutiny, Parliament assumed direct responsibility for the government a definite profession was made that (whatever might have been the causes or justification for the establishment of British power in India) it was thenceforth our desire and intention to use it for the benefit of the Indian peoples on lines which would enable Indians increasingly to qualify themselves for self-government. I have quoted Lawrence's declaration of the moral justification which British statesmen then gave to themselves for our position in India—the right of conquest, favoured by the intentions of Providence,—which is what our Conservative Imperialists still appeal to—a theory which would have equally justified the supersession of our power in India if the Mutiny had succeeded.

The most important fact now in the relations between England and India is that Indians in quickly increasing numbers are asserting, with popular backing, to England that she has no moral right to be ruling them, and that they intend to put an end to such rule and to govern themselves. I do not here discuss the practical difficulties of this programme, the arguments used to prove it impossible, or the Indian counter-arguments. As an example of their simplicity I have instanced the common reminder that "India" includes many races and diverse religions, and that you cannot make a homogeneous community out of these. The Indian reply is simply: Britain also embodies diverse races and religions, your ancestors, fought among themselves racially and religiously just as fiercely as it is possible for us to fight among ourselves to-day or in the least degree likely that we shall fight; nevertheless you have evolved a self-governing, democratic community, and we are quite prepared to undertake for ourselves to develop the like.

When we pass to the theory that England is now clothed with the duty of governing India as a trustee for the future development of her peoples, here also Indians, perhaps ungratefully and unsympathetically, declare that our methods of government, admirable in some ways, are in others bad and unsuitable; that they have now sufficiently learnt the trick of all that is good, and that as regards what is bad we appear to be impenitently unteachable.

INCOMPATIBILITIES.

The philosophy of Hindu religious and social codes goes so very much deeper than the utilitarian, secular, and strictly commercial philosophy which has created our science of bureaucratic administration that it seems to me impossible to imagine that the latter will be able entirely to convert the Indian community to its habits of feeling and practice. Mr. Gandhi frankly declares that it is neither possible nor desirable, and that the Indian community must draw back from its attempt to remodel itself to this tutelage, and must start again from its own native spiritual and temperamental basis. The strength of Western practical industrialism and of its science of public administration lies in the fact that it is deemed to be the most efficient organ for keeping populations alive. The argument, perhaps, does not appeal so effectually to India, where the majority of the population when we went there were not being properly kept alive, and had no expectation of being so; and where, in fact (in forgetfulness of the ravages of war, famine, and disease anterior to British occupation), famine and disease, where they still, in a modified degree, affect a vastly increased population, are now energetically attributed by political propagandists to the effects of imported civilisation and British methods of government.

Let me give two recent examples of these fundamental incompatibilities. In dealing with the beginnings of the Akali Sikh disturbances of the last two years the agents of British authority took their stand upon the primary principle of maintaining those laws of property which are the aegis of our own civilisation. It resulted that they felt themselves bound to obstruct what was at first the genuine expression of a religious and reforming movement the character of which would command the sympathies of nine out of ten religious persons in England. In order to maintain the authority of those laws they employed policemen, and allowed them, as Mr. Gwynn and Mr. Andrews have described to readers of the "Manchester Guardian," to beat into insensibility some thousands of the Sikh peasants who claimed their right to worship in the temples which had been diverted from their proper religious purpose. In this case there are two questions involved: first, assuming that the authorities acted on proper and necessary principles, did they apply them wisely and rightly? I put this question aside for the moment. The second is: ought those principles to have been applied at all in such a case? To this the British answers would be "Yes," the Indian would be "No." The British view is that it is the paramount duty of the ruler to maintain the law, whatever that law may happen at the moment to be. The Indian view would be that, so far as and so long as the Sikhs were acting in accordance with the prescriptions of their religion, for which the shrines had been founded and from which they had been perverted (not, as they were led to act later, as agents of a secular, political purpose), the religious obligation was of higher authority than the civil property-law, and ought to have been so regarded by the ruler.

A CONFLICT OF PRINCIPLE.

On this second question, therefore, there is conflict of principle between the first axioms of British administration and the constitutional conviction of Indians, who, although they are not more religious or controlled by religion than the most religious Europeans or British, are very much indeed more so than is the average Englishman; and such a constitution of character is not one which the most enlightened judgment can regard as contemptible. The result is that intelligent Indian opinion as well as popular feeling, directly condemns a good deal of our political philosophy as wrong in itself and unsuited for the administration of Indian affairs.

To return to the question whether in this particular case, or in others, the principles of British administration have been wisely and intelligently applied, I will quote Lord Curzon. He said in the House of Lords: "There must have been something wrong in the state of affairs which allows a movement, clearly describable as religion and Puritan in its origin, a movement for the reform of religion, to develop into a political agitation associated with dacoity, accompanied by violence, and resulting in crime. The Government of India must really take this in hand and put it right." I have heard the comments of many Indians and Europeans official and unofficial, on the Akali troubles and the handling of affairs in Nabha connected with them, and they were comments which would seem obvious to any experienced critic of public administration. Indian public authority however, refuses to admit mistakes in such cases. It deems it necessary to "save its face" by the methods traditionally, if erroneously, ascribed to the ostrich, of keeping its head in the sand. This attitude encourages in the minds of Indian political critics the feeling that the British bureaucracy is not only incompetent, but is also perverse and dishonest in endeavouring to dissemble its errors; and they are shocked by the consistent support given to this attitude by the most vocal organs of British public opinion.

Up to the period of the war the old British axioms of Indian government (which were summed up by a high Indian police officer in the doctrine that the way to govern an Oriental is to treat him with absolute justice, and he does not like it to knock him down may have been sufficiently valid, on the theory that the Indian peasant needs to be governed, and that so long as you govern him he will respect you. The period of the war altered all this, and prepared the Indian ryot to be critical of the proceedings of the British Raj. There has occurred a change of conscious feeling among the masses of India. The preparation for such a change in political temper may develop itself unperceived during a long period and up to 1919 the propaganda and criticism of the intellectual class in India who had for years been preaching what in England would be regarded as liberal commonplaces but in India were regarded by the bureaucracy as sedition had not much affected the attitude of the masses towards the Government, because no special event had set a spark to their feeling and cause it to spring up into a new formulation of judgment. Certain events during the war partially did this, especially in the Punjab, but the one characteristically salient and crucial event in modern Indian history was the slaughter at the Jallianwalla Bagh at Amritsar. It is idle to protest that this unhappy event ought to be forgotten, and that it is mischievous to be continually stirring up bad blood by recalling it. It was a crucial historic event, because more than anything else, its particular quality and the manner in which the British nation still appears to Indian opinion to continue to judge of it had struck the imagination of all India as characteristic.

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION AND DYERISM

I need not repeat the terms in which the responsible authorities of the Indian and British Government censured their officer responsible. I think they were from the administrative point of view perhaps adequate, although they did not expressly recognise the deeper ethical and spiritual criticisms which the event aroused in India and also, it may be said, in this country. Further, it was a satisfaction to know that qualified spokesmen of British high policy in all political parties in England approved the censure. I do not believe that the most respected Indian opinion would endorse the vindictive desire that has been shown by angry political spokesmen to persecute General Dyer by refusing him the pension which he had amply earned by efficient and loyal service; but no one feels surprised at the conviction of many Indians that British public opinion still supports what is known as Dyerism when (remembering the House of Lords' resolution and the public subscriptions in his honour) they read the judgment of a judge of the British High Court in the case of O'Dwyer versus Nair and the comments of the Die-hard press on the repudiation by the British Government of the day and by the Indian Government of that judge's ill-informed observations. The event of Jallianwalla Bagh, associated with the silly indignities imposed on Amritsar citizens and young students, happened to strike the imagination of India, and struck it as cruel and barbarous. And it was equally struck by the apology of the judge for that action—that it was justifiable as a means of maintaining the prestige and the fear of British authority in other parts of India.

Hinduism is the native religion of Hindus, not imported like ours, and a Hindu does not need to be converted into consciousness of spiritual life, but is only too continuously, from the practical utilitarian point of view, aware of it. He is therefore not morally impressed by compulsions of law, except as they conform to his spiritual standards or are manifestations of spiritual powers, and cannot see justice in any cold-blooded act of violence such as an execution. Whilst, therefore, he condemns on his own standards such proceedings as those at Amritsar, where he attributes them to panic and passion but can forgive them, when compunction is expressed for them, as the Duke of Connaught expressed compunction on our behalf, it appears to him simply devilish to defend them on grounds of deliberate policy; and he cannot be reconciled to government by a people that appears to endorse that defence. To such an ethic Bengal terrorism appears to him a reply in kind.

These two cases, and the incompatibility of principle they exhibit, illustrate what Mr. Gandhi means when he says that British guidance can only survive in India if it shows "a change of heart." Was Mr. J. T. Gwynn (in your columns) right in his comment "They ask too much of us. We can change the Constitution but not the heart"?

SINDH NEWS.

THEFTS ALL OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, Apl. 8.

The National Week was opened at Hyderabad, (Sindh) by a public meeting on 6th, presided over by Dr. Choithram, which is being followed up by daily hawking of Khadi.

The fifth Brahman Sammelan of Sindh has at its annual session at Hyderabad condemned the action of the Bombay University in not recognising Hindi for its examinations, while recognizing even German and Portuguese.

The indifference of thieves and dacoits towards the Police in Sindh continues to grow. Two men travelling from Abdoo to Sakhar were waylaid, and killed. Thefts have re-started at Mirpurkhas, one theft being committed to the old Municipal building. At Larkana thefts are of daily occurrence. Despairing of proper police arrangements, people have organised private patrol. Thefts are also reported from Nasirabad and Janibund. The limits of railway station of Badah have also not been free from the attention of thieves.

TRANSVAAL ULTIMATUM TO GEN. HERTZOG.

GEN. SMUTS'S CRITICISM.

In a speech at Stellenbosch in mail week General Smuts dwelt on what he described as the importance of the "ultimatum" presented to General Hertzog and signed by the Transvaal members of the Union Cabinet and House of Assembly, endorsing the resolution of the Transvaal Provincial Council, which demanded the resignation of the Administrator, Mr. Hofmeyr, on the ground that he did not share the political views of the majority of Transvaalers.

General Smuts referred to General Botha's position when General Hertzog, as a member of his Cabinet, accused him of weak-kneedness. General Botha, demanding that the Cabinet should speak with one voice, stood his ground and ejected General Hertzog. A similar test, General Smuts said, was now being applied to General Hertzog, and the nation was waiting to see whether he would be able to show himself master in his own house or would abdicate.

General Smuts pointed out that in spite of the repeated strong demands of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Tielman Roos, for the resignation of Provincial Administrators, General Hertzog had hitherto not required this. Moreover, Mr. Hofmeyr had offered to resign if General Hertzog called on him to do so.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, April 8.

The Imperial Institute Bill was read third time in the Commons, without any amendment.

Rear Admiral Herbert W. Richmond has been promoted to Vice-Admiral.

Sir Lee Stack left £16,683 sterling in England. As he died intestate the letters of administration have been granted to the widow.

Lord Pentland left £78,565 sterling in Britain.

London, April 7.—In the Scottish League, on Tuesday, the Rangers defeated Aberdeen by two goals to nil, and St. Mirren beat Airdrieonians by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

London, April 7.—No newspapers will be published in England on 10th April.—Reuter.

Official and Personal

Lord Lytton returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling on Tuesday.

Lt.-Colonel K. V. Kukday lunched at Government House, Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

Sir Hugh Keeling, Chief Engineer, Imperial Delhi capital works retires this week after 38 years' service. He has been responsible for the new capital project since its initiation and has brought it very near to completion. He leaves Delhi on the 12th instant for Bombay and sails on board the S.S. "Sondan" for Colombo and thence by the S.S. "Cathay" for Australia. He will visit New Zealand, Pacific Islands, and Canada *en route* to England.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 6.)

you very earnestly to consider using your influence to ensure that public buildings carried out under your direction may be designed to be Indian in style and character, and further whenever possible that conditions controlling the development of new areas in the locality or the re-building of old ones, may be so framed as, if not to enforce, at least to favour a rational style of architecture, the outcome of a thoughtful treatment of material, the logical consideration of climate and the aesthetic expression of plan and purpose and in which the ornament, where ornament is desired, shall be based upon Indian rather than non-Indian traditional forms."

Mistaken Belief.

The Association consider that "a growing tendency in the public mind to believe on the one hand that if a building is to be designed on up-to-date lines it must follow a foreign style in its architectural treatment and on the other hand to imagine that if a building is Indian in its architectural style it will be inferior as regards conditions of hygiene and scientific detail" is due to a mistaken belief.

Deplored as Undesirable.

The Association deplores that "an Eastern country rich in great building traditions of its own" should have turned to Greece, Italy, France, England and Spain for artistic inspiration. That India should continue to do so is, the Association adds," "as illogical" as it is undesirable.

Fundamental Principles.

The Association wishes "to emphasise the fact that Indian architecture is as adaptable to modern requirements as any other style. The introduction of new invention in building materials and the spread of knowledge of hygiene, sanitation, and kindred sciences have in no way affected the fundamental principles which underlie all good architecture. That a building should be scientifically and effectively planned and that its structure, its character, and the purpose for which it is built should be aesthetically expressed are conditions which apply to all countries and to all styles of architecture that have existed or may hereafter be evolved.

Indian Sculpture.

Dr. Stella Kramrisch delivered an interesting lecture on "Some Images form Varendra" at the Indian Museum Calcutta. She described the eighth and the ninth centuries in the eastern part of the country as "the lowest ebb of Indian artistic creativeness." The tenth century has, she said, "bequeathed us images that show the heaviness of former years changed into a solidity of composition and a weighty mass effect significant of power and restraint. From now onward a continuous development can be traced, logical in every phase, leading from the 'classical' balance of the tenth century to an ever increasing refinement of form that finally is lost sight of in an over elaboration of details."

Sculptor's Success

Mr. Mahindra Nath Bose, former student of the Calcutta School of Art, has been elected as an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. Mr. Bose, when he left for England, was not in very affluent circumstances. He was helped by friends. His success has shown his friends that he deserved their help.

From Stamboul.

Mr. Zafar Hasan from Stamboul writes to say that he read the notes in the "Art Horizon" with great interest and, he adds, "I directed the attention of my friends here interested in the matter". They are, he continues, desirous of introducing the Indian art to Turkish public" Mr. Zafar Hasan would like to possess interesting photographs of Indian cities, architecture, art-crafts and similar reproductions. If the readers of the "Chronicle" wish to help him they may communicate their intentions to this writer.

The Motive Power.

"A people who are," writes, Mr. Havell in the new publication by him "The Himalayas in Art," "insensible to impressions from their own environment create no art, for they lack the motive power which is behind all art creation."

Resemblance in Technique.

The technique in the sculpture monuments of ancient India, the "technique and delightful contrasts of relief", remind him of the art "of the great French sculptor Rodin who had the most enthusiastic admiration for Indian art."

Gujrat Kala

It has been decided to arrange an exhibition of Gujarat Arts and Crafts at Surat in October. An influential local Committee has been appointed for the task and there have been proposals to appoint similar committees in the chief centres in Gujarat and Bombay for the same purpose. The organisers of the exhibition have before them the experience of a similar exhibition held at Ahmedabad about a year ago. They should benefit by the experience and see to it that the exhibition this time is better organised, well-defined and educative.

VIRESALINGAM BIRTH-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Apl. 8.

The Viresalingam Birth-day was celebrated here yesterday with great enthusiasm. Mr. Nalam Krishnarao, who publicly ran a tirade against Pt. Viresalingam, while the latter was alive, expressed in pathetic poems deep regret, which lent an air of solemnity to the function and visibly moved the audience to tears. Sir K. Venkataratnam congratulated Mr. Krishnarao on his wonderful self-confession and heroic self-surrender. Nyayapathi Subbarao and others made effective speeches. Poor were fed on a decent scale. The weekly "Congress" issued a special number containing late Pt. Viresalingam's picture and Mr. Krishnarao's poems.

UNDER-GROUND PETROL TANKS.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding, when the following letter was sent to the Commissioner for disposal:—

Letter from the General Manager, Continental Tyre and Rubber Co., forwarding copy of a letter, addressed by him to the Corporation, "in which he referred to the decision arrived at by the Standing Committee at their meeting held on the 25th idem in connection with the annual supply of motor tyres, tubes and solid tyres to the Municipality, and to the remarks then made by the Commissioner as published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 26th idem with regard to the quality of Continental products, and stated that his firm had not supplied the Municipality with Pneumatic tyres and tubes during the current year; that only a few solid tyres were supplied and that although a fair portion of the requirements was allotted to the firm only a small percentage was actually taken delivery of; that in the absence of any adverse report either from the Commissioner or the Deputy Executive Engineer they had to assume that the goods supplied were up to their usual high standard of quality and rendered satisfactory service, that according to the terms of guarantee the usual practice was that such goods as were alleged to be defective were returned and were replaced if on examination by technical expert the goods were found to present any manufacturing defect; that the remarks made by the Commissioner were grossly unfair in as much as they had never been given an opportunity of inspecting the tyres alleged by him to be 'useless;' that in his letter to them the Deputy Executive Engineer complained with regard to the inferior quality of 1 Continental solid tyre which had actually rendered a service of 5,426 miles, but their letter in reply asking him to return the tyre for their inspection was ignored; that many leading transport companies and commercial concerns in Bombay and elsewhere in India, Government departments and Bombay Improvement Trust were using the Continental tyres and were satisfied with the quality and economic advantages of the tyres."

PETROL TANKS.

The Commissioner had written stating that it was necessary to have underground petrol tanks at convenient places all over the city; and after discussing the question with the Western India Automobile Association and the Motor Trade Association, he had decided upon the following sites:—

A Ward:—(1) Wandby Road Junction Cruickshank Road. (2) Queen's Road out. side Churchgate Station in west side. D Ward:—(3) Frere Road Junction Elphinstone Bridge Road. C Ward:—(4) Grant Road Junction Trimbak Parshuram Street. D Ward:—(5) Lamington Road Junction Falkland Road, Foras Road Junction Falkland Road. E Ward:—(6) Jacob Circle near Fountain. (7) Victoria Road junction Mount Road. (8) Reay Road junction Albert Road. G Ward:—(9) Agra Road junction Dharavi Road opposite Sion Station. (10) Mori Road junction Mahim Causeway. (11) Clerk Road junction Hornby Vellard. (12) King's Circle.

The Commissioner had discussed the matter with three oil companies who were agreeable to divide the sites between them to install the tanks etc., and let them out to dealers at a rental of Rs. 35 per month, and they offered a combined fee of Rs. 50 per month for erection of the tank and a hut for the sale of accessories. The cost of putting up an installation was about Rs. 2,000 and it was proposed that the lease should be for five years.

The consideration of the matter was postponed.

MIGRATION TO ANDAMANS.

COLONISATION OFFICER DENIES ALLEGATIONS.

MADRAS, April 8.

The allegations made by some members in the last session of the local Legislative Council against the new colonisation scheme of the Government in Andamans with the Moplah prisoners are controverted by Rao Saheb M. Kunhiraman Nair, Special Colonisation Officer, in the course of an interview with a press representative. Mr. Nair denies the charge levelled against Government that they are applying pressure on the Moplah prisoners to emigrate to Andamons and explains that the initiative of the scheme originated from the Moplah convicts in Alipuram Jail. When Mr. Kunhiraman Nair was in Port Blair he saw several letters from the Moplah convicts in the Alipuram jail asking their convict relatives in Andamans to apply to the Chief Commissioner for their transfer to the Island. The convicts in the Island then asked Mr. Kunhiraman Nair to address the Madras Government with a view to get the prayer of the Alipuram prisoners granted. Mr. Nair accordingly told Sir Arthur Knapp about it and the latter advised Mr. Nair to go to Alipuram Jail and give the prisoners there some idea of the actual state of affairs in the Andamons. As a result of his conversation with the prisoners there was a rush of applicants. Besides th[illegible] written by Alipuram prisoner[illegible] raman Nair says letters [illegible] written by the convi[illegible] their relatives in Mal[illegible] migrate to Andama[illegible] dence to the false[illegible] healthy climate.

(Cont[illegible] with Jugat[illegible] bute popu[illegible] villagers [illegible] at pre[illegible] post o[illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible]

ADVANCE AYURVED!

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.

NEW PREMISES OPENED.

A pleasant function came off on Wednesday evening at Elphinstone Road when Sir Prabhashankar Pattani opened the new premises of the Zandhu Pharmaceutical Works at Cadell Road. There was a large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion, prominent among whom were Lady Pattani, Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas, Narandas Purshottam, S. A. Brelvi, Revashanker Jagjiwan, Jaisukblal Mehta, Drs. A. S. Erulkar, S. K. Vaidya, and A. I. Nair.

Mr. Mohanlal Mehta read the Report of the working of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works since its inception. The idea of giving an impetus to the indigenous system of Ayurved and its preparations originated with the late well-known Vaidya Zandu Bhatt of Jamnagar. Zandu Bhatt hailed from a famous family of Ayurved physicians of Jamnagar. Zandu Bhatt's work was taken up by his sons and grandsons and the Laxmi Pharmacy which was started fifteen years ago was the result. Unfortunately the Laxmi Pharmacy went into liquidation. Not daunted by failures, Zandu's followers kept the torch burning by starting another concern in 1910 for the manufacture of Ayurvedic preparations. A number of philanthropic persons and others interested in the development of Ayurved gave it a helping hand. The preparations of the firm got a good reputation in the market. The concern was then turned into a limited company with the help of Sir Prabhashanker and other prominent citizens and the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works were launched. The products of the Works had by now acquired reputation and name having secured gold medals and prizes at various Exhibitions. The progress of the Works could be clearly seen from the steady increase of the products sold which amounted Rs. 2,10,743 in 1921 Rs. 7,893 worth of articles being sold in the first year.

HELP HOME INDUSTRIES.

Mr. J. K. Mehta in a short speech emphasized upon the need and importance of helping home industries. He said it was a matter of regret and shame that the greater portion of articles required for their every day use came from foreign countries. It was really a surprise to him when he went to Europe to see that every European country was self-contained in that respect and they could not get some of the well-known English commodities to which they were accustomed to in India. Medicines and pharmaceutical preparations formed an important part in our daily lives and they would be surprised to know that every year India imported nearly Rs. 1,66,00,000 worth of finished foreign medical preparations in exchange of Rs. 29,00,000 worth of raw materials. It was therefore imperative for them to help institutions like the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works which aimed at satisfying such needs.

AYURVED—A SCIENCE.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya at the outset said that he hailed from the same community to which the late Zandu Bhattji belonged. He was himself an English qualified medical practitioner and had also studied the Ayurved system of medicine. He would not dwell at great length on the debt medical profession owed to late Zandu Bhatt. He would only ask them to realise what were their duties to Ayurved if once they held that it was a science. The Madras Government appointed a committee to consider the merits of Ayurved and it came to the conclusion that there was much good in it. The question was whether Ayurved was a science or not. The speaker was convinced that it was one and it was therefore their duty to see that it was not neglected. But, he was sorry to see that condition, in Bombay were very disheartening. The National Medical College which was started few years ago in Bombay had ayurved included in its curriculum. But the organisers of the College to their disgrace and unfortunately for Ayurved thought it proper to discontinue the teaching of Ayurved and preferred to dub their students as L.C.P.S. and M.C.P.S. The speaker threw out a challenge to any one versed in both the systems, Wester as well as Ayurved, to say that Ayurved was not a science. On the contrary, the speaker would convince any one that every experiment carried on human body in accordance with Ayurved principles stood the test of science. They should not accept that Ayurved was not a science because certain English qualified doctors called it a damned nonsense.

Mr. Jerajani then presented a silver key to Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and requested him to open the new premises

SIR PRABHASHANKER'S GIFT.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani in declaring the buildings open spoke of the high eminence [illegible] enjoyed in the [illegible] of his times. Zandu work not in a [illegible] sidered it as a [illegible] of suffering humanity [illegible] mission of his life [illegible] Not only did [illegible] health in his thirst [illegible] ving human suf- [illegible] a debt of Rs. [illegible] earnestness and [illegible]

[illegible] hanker eulogized [illegible] who followed in [illegible] tried to popu- [illegible]

[illegible] announced that he [illegible] a certain sum [illegible]

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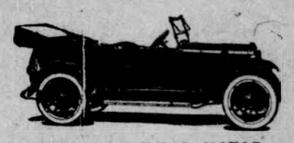

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ROBINSON APPEAL

CONCEALMENT OF THE RAJAH'S NAME

"TURNED OUT TO BE DISASTROUS."

Before the Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Atkin and Sargant, Mr. Charles E. Robinson appealed in mail week against the judgment of Lord Darling dismissing his action against the Midland Bank, Limited, for £125,000, claimed as money had and received for his use.

The bank cross-appealed from the finding of the jury that Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were not parties to the conspiracy by which two cheques for £150,000 were said to have been obtained from Sir Hari Singh.

The action in the King's Bench Division was brought by Mr. Robinson to recover from the Bank £125,000, which, he said, was the balance of a cheque for £150,000 paid into his account, the cheque having been obtained from Sir Hari Singh in settlement of an "affair" between Sir Hari and Mrs. Robinson.

Lord Halsbury, K.C., for Mr. Robinson, proceeded with his argument, submitting that there was no evidence of menaces being employed to get the cheques from Sir Hari Singh. But even if there were menaces it was not open to the bank to take that point. According to their own case the money belonged to Sir Hari Singh, and yet the bank proposed to keep it. Mr. Robinson in the witness-box said that if the judge were of opinion that this money ought to be handed back to Sir Hari Singh he would be perfectly prepared to do so.

LOOKING AFTER MORALS.

What Mr. Robinson was not prepared to do was to let the bank keep it. A suggestion was made by Sir John Simon that he would have an assignment in favour of Sir Hari Singh prepared. But Lord Darling intimated that he could not permit it. From Lord Darling's judgment the judge seemed to have thought that the Court of King's Bench had an inherent jurisdiction to look after the morals of the people. In fact, nothing more was heard of that assignment proposed by Sir John Simon.

Lord Darling had said that if the jury accepted Newton's story they must believe that Mrs. Robinson was in the conspiracy. The jury acquitted Mr. and Mrs. Robinson of all participation in the conspiracy. Therefore, it was fair to assume that the jury did not believe Newton and did believe the Robinsons.

At the trial Mrs. Robinson said positively that she did not know how Newton got into the bedroom at the Paris hotel when he found her with Sir Hari Singh. It was the duty of the native secretary to lock the door, and she could only suppose that he had forgotten to lock the door. Mrs. Robinson denied that she led Sir Hari Singh to believe that Newton was her husband. What she said was that "I must get back to London before that brute reaches my husband."

DIVORCE DAMAGES.

Lord Halsbury remarked that questions had been put to Mr. Robinson about the damages that were awarded in divorce proceedings.

Lord Justice Atkin: It is quiet irrelevant that in the old *crim. con.* days very large damages were awarded—in one case, I believe, £100,000. But that was a very long time ago.

Lord Halsbury submitted that Newton was a man no jury would believe if they knew the circumstances under which he gave evidence. On his own confession he was a man who had been previously convicted of perjury and sentenced at the Old Bailey. Quite frankly he admitted that he was a man who had done nothing but live on his wits. On his own story he was a party to conspiracy which was about as disgraceful as it was possible to imagine.

At that time, and possibly now, Mr. Newton had premises in a street off Piccadilly. Apparently the bank thought it would be a good thing to get his evidence. So a conference took place between Mr. Newton, the managing clerk to the defendants' solicitors, and the solicitor to Mr. Newton. The outcome of that was that Mr. Newton was advised to go abroad.

A REPUDIATION.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., for the defendants: If my friend suggests that that advice was given by Mr. Cornwell, the managing clerk to the defendants' solicitors, it is not only not in evidence but it is entirely incorrect, and it was contradicted. Such advice has never been given by the managing clerk to the defendants' solicitors.

Lord Halsbury: They advised him to go abroad, and then swore an affidavit that he was out of the jurisdiction. On that, it is not surprising that Mr. Justice Talbot refused to allow his evidence to be taken on commission. Having failed in the effort to get Newton's evidence taken on commission they still wanted his evidence, and they thought they would buy it. They bought it for £3,000.

When you look at the history of the evidence, the price of £300,000 and what we know has in fact happened, it is possible that there may have been some intimation given to Newton that he would not be prosecuted in this country if he gave evidence for the bank. Certainly it is a novelty that anything in the nature of King's evidence, as it is called, should ever be acceded to in a civil action.

But it was brought out at the trial that the bank had paid £3,000 to Newton to come over and give the evidence. In the circumstances it was not astonishing that the jury did not believe what he said.

Lord Justice Atkin: Had the money been paid before Newton gave his evidence?

Lord Halsbury: I think not, and as the jury did not believe him I don't know whether the bank could sue him for the return of money paid for a consideration that has wholly failed. There is no doubt that Newton did not come up to the bank's case. As I said to the jury, they ought to have paid him £5,000, and then they would have got the answers they wanted.

SIR HARI'S PROPER TITLE.

Lord Halsbury said that in this case Sir Hari Singh had been called a "nigger", a "black man", and a "green shivering wretch." Nobody seemed to have thought of giving him his proper appellation a "gentleman." Having got this lady into a scrape he was willing to see that she was properly provided for. He was apparently perfectly content that she should have this money.

Lord Justice Atkin: Were the jury told the real name of this gentleman?

Lord Halsbury: No. The agreement was——

Lord Justice Atkin: A very, very unfortunate agreement for everybody. It has turned out to be disastrous. Surely it was most relevant to know what his character was, what his physique was, and what his upbringing had been.

Lord Halsbury: I was in a position where I could not mention his name, because the whole theory of my case was that I had agreed not to take divorce proceedings, and had agreed not to mention his name in connection with Mrs. Robinson. Therefore when I was approached to conceal his name I said that was part of my case.

Lord Justice Atkin: Were you approached?

Lord Halsbury: Oh, yes, and I said I was perfectly content. My agreement with Sir John Simon was that he should be called "an Eastern potentate."

Lord Justice Atkin: How the jury or anybody could decide whether money had been stolen from a man by menaces without knowing who he is and his position in life I don't know.

Lord Halsbury: That is my point. It is impossible on this evidence to say that there had been any menaces at all. It looks as if the bank were thrown back on the suggestion that there must have been menaces because of the largeness of the amount given.

Later Lord Halsbury said: "If you ask me what is probable I should say that probably Sir Hari Singh gave two blank cheques to the A.D.C. and told him to settle the matter."

Lord Justice Sargant: On the morning after discovery?

Lord Halsbury: Yes.

"As a matter of interest," Lord Halsbury pointed out that he was sent a newspaper published in America on the second day of the trial, and that contained "a full picture of Sir Hari Singh." So that it was only in England that there was any concealment.

The Master of the Rolls: That only illustrates the mistaken practice of concealing names.

Lord Halsbury: I respectfully agree. I think I ought to say that we were approached with regard to concealing the name, and it was not either Sir John Simon or myself who was responsible.

The Master of the Rolls: I quite understood that.—"Manchester Guardian."

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ALL-INDIA SADHOO MAHAMANDAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, April 5.

The All India Sadhoo Mahamandal celebrated its fourth anniversary under the presidentship of Shree Shankracharya of Shardapith, Swami Shantanand Saraswatee. After the recitation of 'vedmantras' the presidential address, which was full of references, was delivered in Sanskrit and was highly appreciated by the learned men. Swami Keshvanand, Jeotarmayanand, Jagdishwaranand Bhartee, Balkrishna Puree, Pt. Gopal Shastree, Krishnachandra Shastree, Pt. Vindheshwareeprasad, Professor Kripalani, Baboo Sampurnanand and many other learned speakers from various parts of the country delivered thoughtful and impressive speechbs on "Sadhoo" and "Handoo" organisation.

Resolutions (1) Demanding not handing over of the Budhagaya temple to Buddhas, (2) Demanding abolition of the Charitable Endowment Bill in Madras, (3) Demanding the Ganges flow not be intercepted from Gangotri to Gangasagar, (4) on the right of Shudhi of Malkanas and Malabarees under Prayashchit, (5) showing sympathy towards Kohatee Hindoos and paying thanks to Rajas who announced to give them shelter in their dominions were passed unanimously.

A special session will be held at Hardwar on 'Besakhee' when members of the Working Committee and others are requested to attend.

SWEET DISHES FOR A POST!

GULLIBLE UNEMPLOYED CHEATED.

MADRAS, April 7.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders to-day in the case in which one Gulam Asadulla Hussain Khan was charged with cheating between December 25th and 30th one S. A. Das by inducing him to part with Rs. 54 by falsely representing to him that the money was required to meet the preliminary expenses for sending sweet dishes to the Commissioner of Excise and his secretary for getting Das appointed as a sub-inspector of Excise. His Worship in convicting and sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 201 and imprisonment till the rising of the court observed that the offence proved was a grave one resorted to by those who had or pretended to have access to those in authority. The facts disclosed showed that men were not wanting who made a trade of the courtesy shown to them when an officer accepted flowers or fruits offered as a mark of good-will. Even in this discrimination had become necessary —A.P.

ABHIR KSHATRIYA SABHA.

Mr. Choudhri Kamtasingh, General Secretary, Shikohabad, wires under date April 6th:—

It is again notified that the Abhir Kshatrya Maha Sabha, U. P., is not celebrating its anniversary during Easter Holidays at Gorakhpur. This Maha Sabha has not given permission for the issue of notices, which have been issued from Gorakhpur on 4th April. Intending visitors are requested to please note the same.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 7.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.836	inches.
Temperature of Air	83.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.2	„
Dew Point	74.5	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	75%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	90.0	„
Minimum do. do. ..	77.0	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SSE, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	124	miles.

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Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	in ft
W.	8	11 0	27 5	8	16 6	16 4
		23 10	28 1		4 41	17 0
Th.	9	11 39	28 2	9	16 45	16 9
		23 46	28 3		5 13	16 9
Frl.	10	12 19	28 7	10	17 24	15 1
		.. ..	..		5 46	17 5
Sat.	11	3 4	28 1	11	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	12	0 58	27 9	12	6 58	15 2
		13 41	28 6		19 25	18 3
M.	13	1 36	27 3	13	7 39	15 5
		14 29	28 1		20 19	19 2
Tu.	14	2 22	26 5	14	8 28	16 1
		15 24	27 4		21 24	20 0

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ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATE.

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

In reply to Mr. Kaul, witness (Prof. C. D. Thompson of the Economic Department, Allahabad University,) suggested certain best methods of enquiry. In his experience, he had often to use some guile to make people give information about their income. There was greater difficulty in obtaining information about a man's wealth. To Professor Burnett Hurst, the witness said that no comparison could possibly be made between sweepers in New York and in India. International comparisons were possible, but mere figures would be misleading unless one went into details. Intensive economic surveys, as far as he knew, were carried on in America by a non-official agency. If wealthy men of India could be persuaded to contribute towards the enquiry, it would be very advantageous. As to the time required to make an intensive survey of villages, it would depend on the amount of confidence the enquirer would gain with the people. The witness would employ a student agency Great deal of tact would be required and well trained staff would be necessary. Employing of trained men of their own caste would be better wherever possible.

AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATE.

Mr. Sam Higginbotham of the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, examined by the Chairman stated he had studied economic questions chiefly in connection with agriculture. In discussing agricultural yields and in reply to a question as to what information would be required to get a correct agricultural estimate of the province, the witness recommended a similar agency in India as the county agencies in America for investigation purposes In beginning any enquiry the witness would commence with co-operative societies. It would be very difficult to gauge the economic conditions of the people even approximately. Even if the people were prosperous, they would make out they were worse off than they were. The amount of jewels the children wore and their condition would be a good test of the economic condition of a village. Mr. Higginbotham also advocated special census by trained men.

To Mr. Kaul the witness said he did not think much of the "patwari" agency for statistical purposes. To Professor Burnett Hurst the witness stated men could be trained for purposes of enquiry. If we set up an agency a good deal of money would be required. Firms like Messrs. Ralli Brothers could be of great assistance if they would help. Voluntary help could be obtained but the question would be of training.—A. P.

PROF. RADHAKAMAL MUKERJEE EXAMINED.

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Prof. Radhakamal Mukerjee of Lucknow University was the first witness examined to-day by the Economic Enquiry Committee. Replying to the Chairman, Prof. Mukerjee said that he had travelled all over India and made a special study of village life. Witness pointed out that the present low economic condition in the village was due mainly to increase of population, the faulty land system, growing class of rent receivers, decrease of cultivating proprietors, evils of fragmentation of holdings, etc. His remedy for fragmentation of holdings would be a modification of the system of inheritance and as regards indebtedness witness suggested the method employed in the Central Provinces by the passing of bold remedial land measures preventing subletting and observed that question involved the whole problem of economic productivity. Witness then gave his views as to the best methods of enquiry. The existing co-operative credit societies and District Boards would be useful in collecting information. Witness advocated the appointment of village committees consisting of patwari clerk and co-operative society official assisted by an expert to collect statistics.

Professor Burnett Hurst cross-examined the witness as to his classification of labour and as to the methods of investigation suggested in his written replies. Witness maintained that to get information you must gain the confidence and sympathy of the people and non-official and Government agencies must co-operate for the purpose of enquiry.

In reply to Mr. Kaul witness was insistent on holding that the traingular method of Mr. Hubback adopted in certain parts of Bihar was most successful in estimating the crop returns. Witness did not believe in land proprietorship without the proprietor taking some part in actual agriculture and advocate share-tenancy agreements.

Professor Burnett Hurst protested against Professor Mukerjee's remark that all universities were obsessed with theories in economic matters.

Professor Bhabnagar of the Allahabad University said that there would be no practical value in estimating the total wealth of India as he thought accurate information on the point could not be obtained. To Professor Burnett Hurst witness admitted that census of production would be necessary at the beginning. Witness regarded the rural population of India as poor and their standard of living low. Enquiry should be for all classes and to get information compulsion should be employed where necessary.—A. P.

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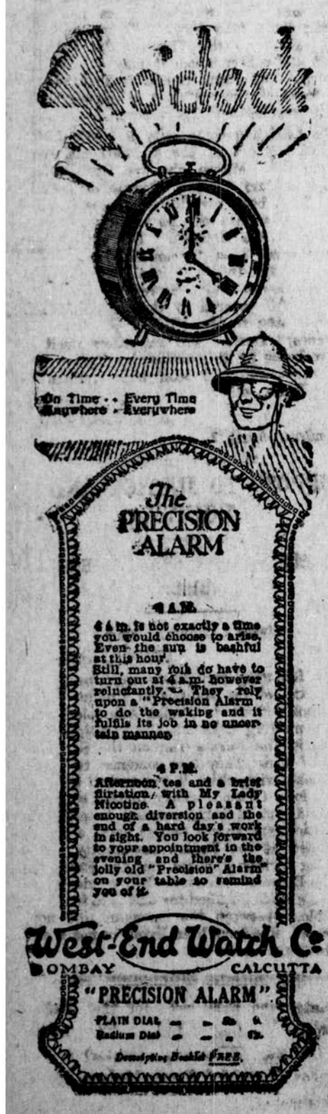
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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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1 box of pills	1-8.	expenses, *i e*, As. 5.

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Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

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Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,

Pir Gilanian, St. 13 LAHORE.

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MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICERS RETIRE.

DR. SORAB C. HORMUSJI.

Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee, First Senior Assistant Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has retired from the Municipal service from the 1st instant. He served the Poona City Municipality for four years from 1892 to 1896 and joined the Bombay Municipality in January 1897 as a Deputy Health Officer. In the worst days of plague in Bombay in 1898 Dr. Hormusji did his best in fighting plague and took great pains to see that anti-plague measures were adopted with tact and judgment.

In August 1898, the Corporation created four new appointments of Divisional Health Officers on Rs. 600-100-1,000 per month. Dr. Hormusji applied for one of these posts. He was placed in charge of F. and G. Wards and subsequently in D. and E. Wards.

In November 1907, the Health Department was again re-organised. The posts of Divisional Health Officer were abolished, and in lieu thereof two Assistants were appointed in the Head Office to assist the Health Officer, and 7 Deputy Health Officers were placed in charge of each ward. The grades of the latter Officers were revised. This new re-organisation scheme continued till the beginning of 1919 when it was replaced by the present scheme of five Asst. Health Officers and two Deputy Health Officers.

In November 1907, Mr. S. M. Edwards was acting as Commissioner for a short period in place of Mr. W. D. Sheppard (now Sir W. D. Sheppard). In the early days of the plague epidemic, Mr. Edwards who was well acquainted with Dr. Hormusji's work, appointed him Second Assistant Health Officer on Rs. 600-750, in spite of the very keen competition on the part of Health Officers of certain cities in India, whose applications were backed up by high Government officials.

When Mr. W. D. Sheppard resumed duty in December 1907, he recommended the Corporation to grant Dr. Hormusji the maximum salary of this post from the date of his appointment, as owing to the abolition of the posts of Divisional Health Officers, he was placed under a great disadvantage owing to his pay having been reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs 600. The Corporation were pleased to agree to this recommendation.

During Mr. Cadell's Commissionership, the great World War broke out, which continued when Mr. Monie was also at the head of the Municipal administration of this City. Dr. Hormusji and his colleague Dr. Goldsmith did their "bit" during this period, silently and unostentiously, by giving all the help they could in the matter of the conservancy of the military hospitals and camps and in various other directions.

When the end of the war was approaching a great epidemic wave of influenza passed over the whole world, and Bombay was caught in its grip from the middle of September to the end of October 1918. That period was one of the most trying in the annals of the Health Department, as this disease took a very heavy toll of the City's mortality. The terrible days of the early plague epidemics paled into insignificance when the daily deaths numbered 768 on the 6th October 1918, and the entire period of this epidemic taxed the energies of the Municipal doctors to the utmost. Dr. Hormusji took his full share of the very heavy work and responsibilities which then fell on the Health Department.

Dr. Hormusji also did conspicuous work in connection with the questions of drainage in F. and G. Wards and getting effective building bye laws passed so as to secure adequate open spaces between and around dwelling houses.

The Corporation twice appointed Dr. Hormusji the post of Acting Executive Health Officer, on the first occasion from the end of April 1919 to the end of January 1920, and again from about the end of May to the end of October 1923. During the period of his first Acting Health Officership several reports were called for by the Corporation. The series of epidemics of influenza, cholera and small-pox, which in quick succession afflicted the City during 1918 and the greater part of 1919, served to concentrate attention on the question of the possible extension of medical relief and the provision of additional hospital accommodation. Reports were accordingly submitted by him on these subjects, including the necessity of establishing a Hospital for tuberculous patients. Then again, the question of the spread of leprosy and the necessity of revising the Law on the subject attracted considerable public attention during the year 1919, and he was asked to make a report on the subject. He wrote two reports which were subsequently forwarded to Government by Mr. Monie.

Soon after Dr. Hormusji took over charge of the duties of Acting Health Officer in May 1923, there was a threatened outbreak of Cholera among the Haj pilgrims owing to an unprecedentedly large influx in their numbers in that year in the City. In the letter No. H/41/C of the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation dated 21st July 1923, he made the following remarks:—

"There is every probability that if prompt measures had not been taken a serious epidemic would have occurred which would have infected the principal parts of the City. I agree with the Acting Health Officer that the staff mentioned in his report did very valuable work, but to Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee himself is due the main credit for the successful issue. He worked indefatigably and his experience and power of organisation were invaluable".

Later on, in July and in August of the same year there was a somewhat serious outbreak of cholera in the City. In forwarding his report on this outbreak to the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner made the following remarks:—

"I also desire to endorse the commendation by the Ag. Executive Health Officer of the work done by his staff and to inform the Corporation that Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee, Acting Health Officer, and Mr. W. A. Niven Hydraulic Engineer, both worked ungrudgingly and rendered valuable services to the city in connection with the outbreak".

Dr. Hormusji also did good work in connection with the strikes in the Labour staff of the Health Department in 1913.

In connection with the very heavy influx of the Haj Pilgrims into the City and the consequent menace they were to the City's Health, Dr. Hormusji requested the Municipal Commissioner to urge upon Government the necessity of opening other Ports in India for their embarkation, and of erecting a large camp outside the City limits where they could be lodged and admitted into the Mussaferkhanas in the City in batches after they had been vaccinated and inoculated. Government responded to the representation.

DR. K. B. SHROFF.

Dr. K. B. Shroff, Second Senior Assistant to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has also retired from 1st instant after putting in service for about 28 years in various capacities in the Municipality.

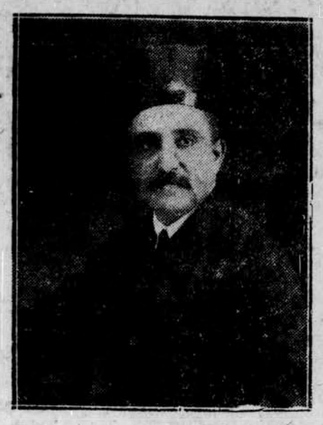
Dr. Shroff after passing the L.M. and S. Examination in 1888 was appointed Hony. Assistant Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay. After serving the institution for about two years and a half he went to Surat to take up the post of Health Officer, Surat Municipality, which he held for about six years rendering valuable services as testified to by the General Committee of the Municipality while accepting his resignation. He joined the Bombay Municipality in 1897 as Deputy Health officer, and in the dark days of the plague rendered valuable service, specially in Cutch Mandvi where he was deputed on special duty in connection with plague operations. In Bombay his work in connection with plague operations on the Malabar and Cumballa Hills was praised by Lt.-Col. Dimmock and Sir James Campbell. Dr. Shroff did excellent work as Deputy Health Officer. Dr. Shroff was in charge of the Malaria Department for 12 years and his work won the approbation of several Municipal Commissioners, including Messrs. P. W. Monie and Mr. P. R. Caddell.

The Municipal Corporation have, on several occasions, placed on record their appreciation of Dr. Shroff's services in connection with plague, cholera, malaria, and other infectitious diseases.

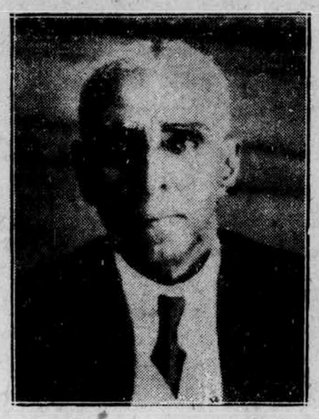
Dr. Shroff is a member of the Sanitary Committee appointed by Government in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Work, and also its Hony. Secretary. He is a J. P. He is appointed an examiner in hygiene in the University examinations in M. B. B., B. Hy., and M. C. P. S.

The Municipal Corporation at their meeting held on the 23rd ulto. voted him a good-service pension for his "specially meritorious services".

DEFENCE COUNSEL IN BAWLA CASE.



MR. N. T. JUNGALWALLA.
Counsel for Shafi Ahmed, 1st accused.



MR. S. G. VELINKAR.
Counsel for accused 2 to 9.

MR. N. G. NADKARNI.
Who is appearing with Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

DINNER AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Photo by Jayakar's Art Studio.

In honour of the Congress Volunteers, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held a vegetarian dinner on the 6th inst. Mrs. Naidu presided.

INDIA AND WESTERN EDUCATION.

MACAULAY'S MINUTE.

Lord Chelmsford presided at a meeting in London of the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts, when Sir Henry Sharp (formerly if the Indian Education Service) read a paper on "The Development of Indian Universities."

Sir Henry Sharp said that the history of universities in India extended over a period of many centuries. Its origin was lost in the mists if antiquity. The number of Indian universities had now risen to sixteen. Fears were expressed that the multiplication of universities might produce a lowering of standards owing to competition. Any such danger, if it did exist, was probably more than counter-balanced by the advantages of the new departure which was rather likely to raise the standard if not immediately, at least eventually. A university for women independent of Government aid and regulation had been established by Dr. Karve at Poona and the instruction was through the vernacular.

MOMENTOUS CONSEQUENCES.

Lord Chelmsford said none of them especially those who had to do with education in India were altogether happy about the history of education in India under British rule. They began with Lord Macaulay's great minute, and the decision of Lord William Bentinck's Government to take English as the medium of instruction. "That decision," said Lord Chelmsford, "as many of you may realise has been fraught with the most momentous consequences not only in the educational but in the political sphere.

"I have often talked to Indians who are interested in education, and anxious as they were for all they could get out of Western education, I always found that they thought this minute had given a decided bias in a Western direction to the whole trend of education in India, and it ignored that there could be found anything possible for anything in Eastern institutions or methods.

POLITICAL ASPECT.

"If we turn to the political aspect, the results of that great minute of Maucaulay's who will deny that nearly all the political development that has taken place in India in nearly the last hundred years has been the logical and inevitable result of the policy that was laid down by Macaulay and adopted by the Government of India.

"It at once introduced Indians to Western political ideals and aspirations. Whether or not these Western ideals and aspirations were suited to the East is a subject I will not pursue, but the deduction is obvious that you cannot hold out in your educational system certain ideals and aspirations as the best the West can offer without a demand for that particular form of ideal and aspiration being made and inevitably granted, whereas probably it would have been better for the East to develop its own ideals and its own aspirations."

Lord Chelmsford concluded by expressing the opinion that we had not given the Indians the best of university methods as they could have done if they had proceeded on right lines at the beginning.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Preparations for the 8th Hindu Maha Sabha are progressing rapidly. A huge pandal with electric fittings to accommodate 7,000 people has been erected. Swamis Satyadev and Shraddhanand, Bhai Parmanand, Pt. Malaviyaji, Pts. Dindayal, Nekiram and other leaders are attending. Great enthusiasm prevails. The small-pox epidemic in the city has subsided. The presence of all the Hindu 'Sampradayas' are earnestly solicited.

A. I. AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, Apl. 6.

Sri Yadavji Trikamji Acharya, President-elect, All-India Ayurvedic Conference, Hardwar, arrived on 6th morning and was taken in a big procession to the Ganges and back to Rishikul Ashram. Among other arrivals, were Kaviraj Garmath Sen (Calcutta), Dr. Lakshmipathi, Pandit Doraswami Iyengar, Dr. Subramanya Iyer, (Madras), Swami Lakshmi Ramji (Jaipur), Raghubar Dayaljee (Cawnpore), Jagannath Prasadji Shukla (Allahabad), Ayurvedacharya Surendra Mohan Thakur Duttji, Amritdhara (Lahore), Pratap Singh Pilibhit Dayanidhji, Swami Rishikesh, Vidwan Sheshashastri (Sringeri), Krishna Chandra Kanthabhabhandu (Delhi.)

The Conference and the Exhibition will be opened to-morrow.

LALAJI VISITS BODHGAYA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Apl. 7.

Lala Lajpat Rai reached Gaya on 6th at 4 p.m. He was received by Rai Hari Prasad Lal, M.L.A., and many other leading gentries of the town. He then motored to Rai Hari Prasad Lala's residence. He visited Bodhgaya on the same evening. Many people of the town flocked for his *darshan* as soon as Lalaji returned back from Bodhgaya. After some informal talk about the Sangathan of the Hindu Samaj, the people dispersed. Lalaji left Gaya by Bombay Mail for Jharia this morning.

TAXATION IN BURMA.

CAPITATION AND THATHAMEDA TAXES.

RANGOON, April 7.

The Indian Taxation Committee commenced their sitting to-day in the lobby room of the Council Chamber, Sir Charles Todhunter presiding. Three witnesses examined to-day were J. D. Stuart, Secretary, Irrigation Branch of the P. W. D., H. L. Stevenson, I.C.S., Commissioner, Tenasserim Division and S. A. Smyth, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner. Mr. Stuart was examined on the statement of Mr. Rushton who had suggested that the charge for water supplied for irrigation not being adequate every irrigation work major or minor should be made to pay, as far as possible, the full cost of supplying water including the interest on the capital invested.

Mr. Stevenson was then examined. He spoke on the production of tin and wolfram and the method under which licenses were issued and said that no licenses at present were issued to foreigners. Witness said that the present rates seemed reasonable and the amount of royalty fluctuated with the market value of the minerals and it did not seem necessary in the circumstances or possible to enhance the existing taxation. In reply to Dr. Hyder witness said that there was no mining board in Burma.

The last witness examined was Mr. Smyth, who said that as regards division of proceeds what was wanted in Burma was its complete separation from the rest of India, at least so far as finance was concerned and the payment to Indian Government based on services rendered, the reason being that Burma was geographically separate from India, was dissimilar to India in most ways and could not properly develop either politically or materially in association with India. Witness cited the case of customs revenue which could be easily separated as its incidence was high in Burma and said that Burma was undeveloped at present but that the more Burma was developed the more would its benefits go to the central Government. In reply to Mr. Paranjpye Mr. Smyth said that Burma should share only the proportionate charges of the army expenses. Witness was not in favour of taxes on professions or businesses, but suggested that cantonment lands or municipal bazars should be subject to payment of land revenue or town land rent as the case might be. Mr. Smyth submitted a lengthy written statement of Mr. W. E. Lowry, I.C.S., who had gone on leave and was taken through that statement. The witness told the history of the capitation and Thathameda taxes and how they were levied and said that the agitation for non-payment was due to political activities. These taxes were not new as Burmans were accustomed to them since the days of Burmese Kings. Mr. Lowry's statement was comprehensive and suggested taxes on betting and cinemas.—A.P.

RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

Courtesy:—Prager Presse.

The Japanese Minister Yoshizawa (left) signing the Convention. M. Karahan, the Russian Soviet Minister who successfully negotiated the Convention is seen on the right.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEWAN.

WHAT'S THE OBJECTION?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Maurice Watts, the possible successor of Mr. Raghaviah as Dewan of Travancore belongs to an old Anglo-Indian family that has been settled in Travancore for over a century. His father Mr. F. Watts served the State for forty-three years, rising from the ranks to the position of Chief Secretary to Government. Mr. Maurice Watts matriculated in H.H. The Maharajha's High School, Trivandrum. He graduated in the Presidency College and entered service in the Madras Revenue Board in 1901. Thence he was drafted to the political section of the Secretariat where he served for over five years. He next served in the Foreign Office of the Imperial Secretariat whence he was drafted to the Imperial Financial service, where he rose to the position of Assistant Accountant-General. He was next drafted to the Military Department. During the closing years of the Great War he served in the North West Frontier as District Disbursing Officer. During the Afghan War of 1919 he served as Comptroller of Military Accounts with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. In course of the Frontier campaigns his health gave way and he went to England for treatment. In 1911 he had kept a few terms in the Middle Temple. He completed the course after secovery and was called to the Bar. He has been practising in England as a Barrister since.

His career thus far has been a brilliant one. He is a born Travancorean. He has put in good service in the Revenue, Political, Financial and Military Departments. As a practising barrister he must have a good knowledge of law. His vision must have been enlarged by travel. The Anglo-Indian community in Travancore is so small that he cannot be said to belong to any community of faction. He must be able to hold the scales even between the warring communities of Travancore.

Despite all this, the rumour of his appointment has create quited a stir in the State. A certain community has been holding meetings and passing condemnatory resolutions. The sectional Press has been lashing itself into fury. Telegrams are flying about to the Viceroy, the Political Agent and others whom it may or may not concern. The storm centre is Trivandrum. The focus of the agitation is apparent to all the residents of Travancore.

The Christian community is whole heartedly in support of the appointment. Excepting Col. Munro who was Dewan Resident a century ago the Dewans of Travancore have been invariably caste-Hindus. It is only within the past two or three years that the Revenue Department has been thrown open to non-Hindus. Now that an Anglo-Indian is about to be appointed Dewan even sactredotal functions have been discovered by the sectional Press as pertaining to the office. We hope the Travancore Durbar will not allow itself to be overborne by this artificial agitation and that those who now scoff will remain to pray.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-FACTION.

Bombay, April 7.

OPPOSE TO JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

PROTEST AGAINST SEA PASSENGERS BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PROME, April 7.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Indians in Prome:—

Indian citizens in Prome assembled at a public meeting condemn the principle involved in the Burma Tax on the Sea Passengers' Bill. They also condemn the indecent haste with which it was rushed through in the local Council. They further condemn the said Act as being opposed to all sense of justice, and equity and as being especially aimed at the Indian community. This meeting further declares that the Expulsion of non-Burman Offenders' Bill condemnable as being quite uncalled-for and sure to create bad blood between the Burmans and non-Burmans, who have been living in peace and goodwill for centuries.

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